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Characteristics
of Food Stamp
Households
September 1976

United States Department of Agriculture
Food and Nutrition Service FNS-168

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This survey was carried out by the Food Stamp Division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service under the general supervision of Carolyn L. Merck. Considerable time and effort were contributed by Glenda A. Moore, as survey manager, and by Anne W. Gariazzo, Jennie L. Nelson, Judith A. Reitman, John Roop, and Stephen A. Schroffel. Extensive programming services were provided by Carol Dubay and Elenora Battle. In addition, invaluable assistance was provided by the FNS field staff who collected the household data and by staff members in the FNS regional offices.

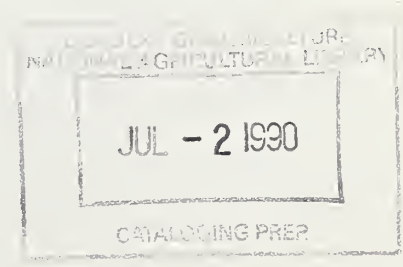
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Introduction

This report presents the findings of the second national survey of the characteristics of households participating in the Food Stamp Program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The 11,980 households included in the survey sample were certified as eligible to receive food stamps in the month of September 1976. The data were obtained from food stamp case records by USDA field personnel and were edited, tabulated, and written into report form by the Food Stamp Division of the Food and Nutrition Service, USDA.

This survey portrays a cross section of the food stamp caseload at one point in time. The findings are presented and discussed for the 50 States and D.C., with the profile of participants in Puerto Rico presented separately. The data have national and regional validity, but no inferences can be made about the characteristics of participants in any geographic area below the regional level.

In preparing this report on food stamp participants, the primary unit of analysis was the household group that had been certified for food stamps. In a few instances, findings are reported in terms of individual persons. The major findings of the survey are given under those demographic and economic factors that best portray the food stamp caseload, including household composition, income amounts, and the sources from which income is received, expenditures that are deductible when countable food stamp income is determined, and

various other household and programmatic information. Because this is the second survey of its kind, a section has been included that compares the important characteristics of the caseload in September 1975 with that of September 1976.

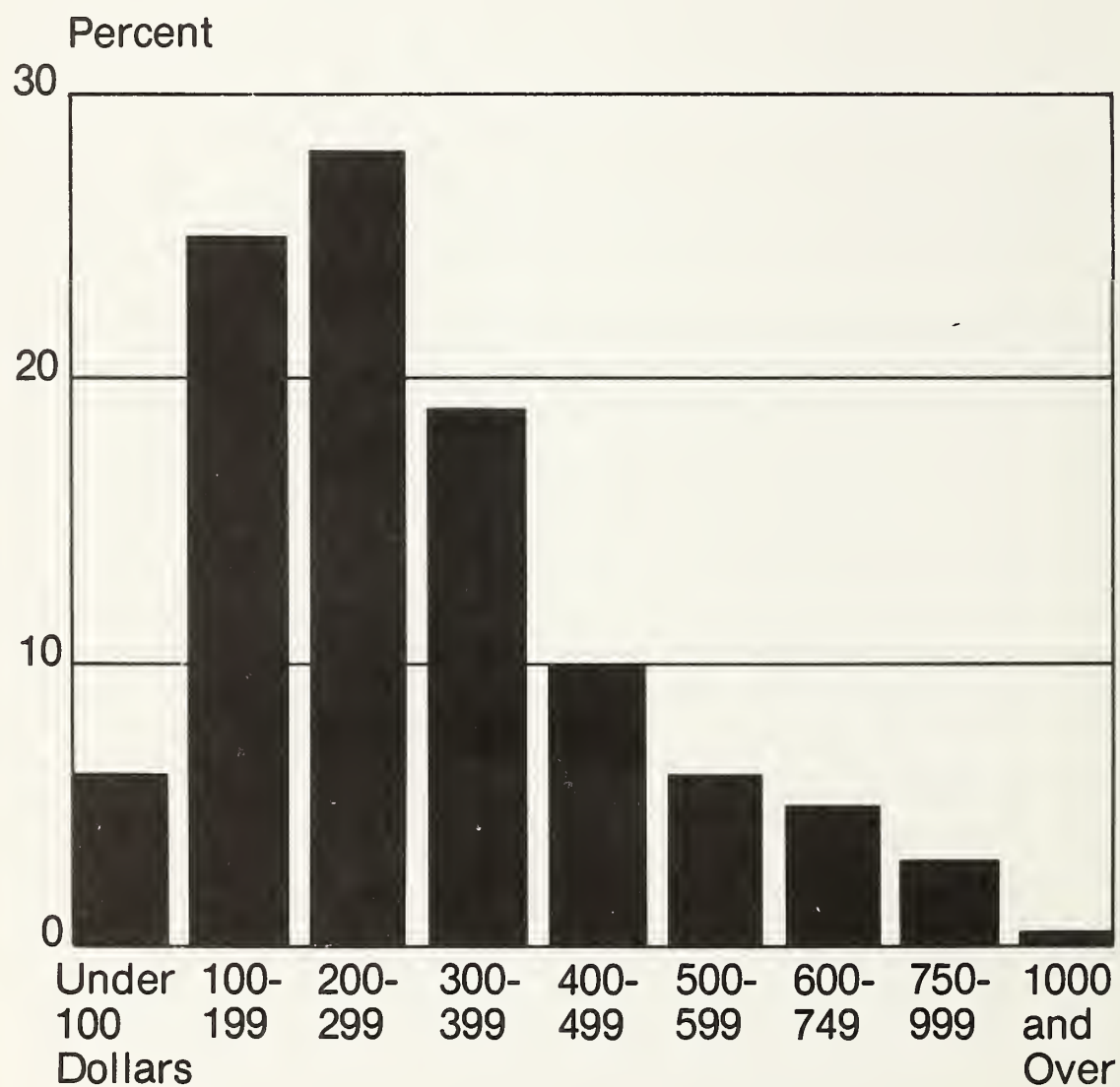
Highlights of Findings

1. The gross monthly income for food stamp households averaged \$301 with 97.2 percent of the households reporting some monthly income; the average net income was \$224.
2. Household size averaged 3.04 persons, with one- and two-person households representing 49.2 percent of the caseload.
3. Total deductions averaged \$80 a month for all households. Eighty-four percent of the households claimed some deduction. Of those households claiming deductions, the average amount was \$95 a month.
4. Among all households, 4.3 percent had zero net income.
5. The income source most frequently received was AFDC (43.0 percent), while the least frequent source was student aid (0.8 percent).
6. The source accounting for the highest average income received by food stamp households was earnings--\$360 a month; the source for the lowest average income was veterans' benefits--\$123 a month.
7. About 80 percent of household heads age 18-65 were nonworking, 15.7 percent were working full time, and 3.9 percent were working part time.
8. There were 996,000 elderly persons (age 65 and over) in the Food Stamp Program. The average size of a household with an elderly member was 1.7 persons.
9. Female-headed households represented 68.4 percent of the caseload. Their average household size was 2.9 persons. The average size for a male-headed household was 3.4 persons.
10. Approximately 78 percent of the caseload reported no liquid assets for the review month.
11. Eighty-one percent of participating households were below the poverty income level in September 1976.
12. Less than 1 percent (0.3 percent) of food stamp household heads were on strike in September 1976.
13. Blacks constituted 34 percent of food stamp households.

14. Food stamp participants typically lived in urban areas.
15. The average purchase requirement paid by food stamp households was \$57.
16. The majority (54.8 percent) of food stamp recipients were children under the age of 18.
17. The average age of a household head was 43. The median age of all household heads was 38.

Survey Findings

Distribution by Monthly Gross Income

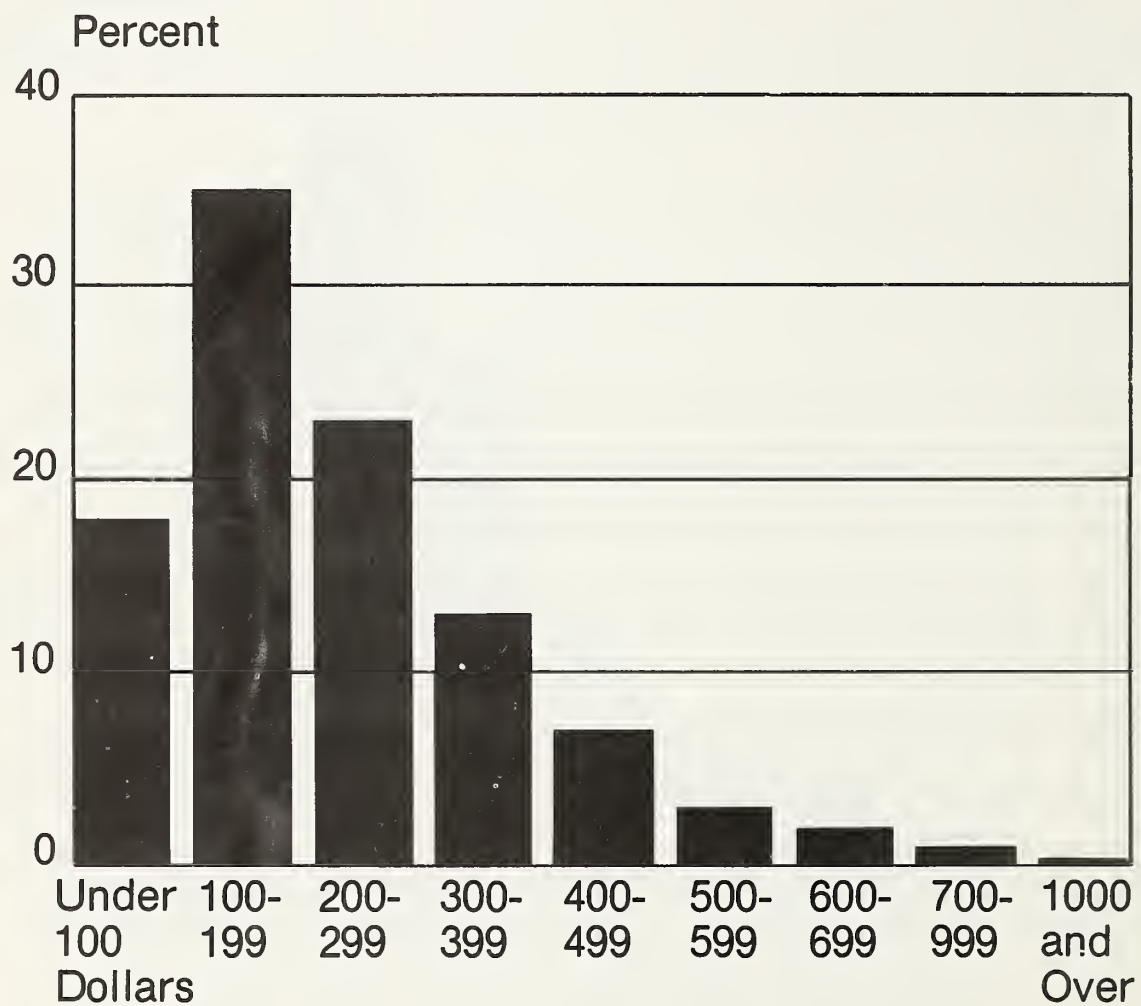


1. Gross Monthly Income

The average gross countable income for all participating households in the 50 States and D.C. was \$301 per month. The distribution of households by gross monthly income (table 2) shows that nearly 59 percent of all households had gross incomes under \$300 per month. Households with gross incomes between \$300 - \$599.99 represented 35.0 percent of all households. Under 2 percent or 81,000 households had gross incomes over \$800 per month. Of these, 17,000 (0.3 percent of all participants) had gross incomes over \$1,000 per month.

The distribution is influenced by the large number of one- and two-person households participating in the program, since gross income tends to rise as household size increases. Also, small households become ineligible at lower income levels than levels at which larger households do. For example, nearly 70 percent of all single-person households have gross incomes under \$200, while about 11 percent of all five-member households have incomes under \$200. In general, the survey data indicated that larger households have multiple sources of income and that they are more likely to have earned income than are small households. No inference about annual income can be drawn from these figures because the incomes of program participants may vary significantly from month to month. The incomes reported here represent only the month of September 1976.

Distribution by Monthly Net Income



2. Net Monthly Income

Food Stamp net monthly income is derived by subtracting certain deductions from gross monthly income. It is the net income which determines eligibility, the amount of the purchase requirement paid by households, and, consequently, the bonus. The average net income was \$224 per month. Table 3 shows the distribution of all households by net monthly income.

In cases where deductions exceeded gross income, the net income was calculated to be zero rather than negative. Therefore, total deductions will not always equal the difference between gross and net incomes, and the average difference between the two is somewhat smaller than the average of total deductions.

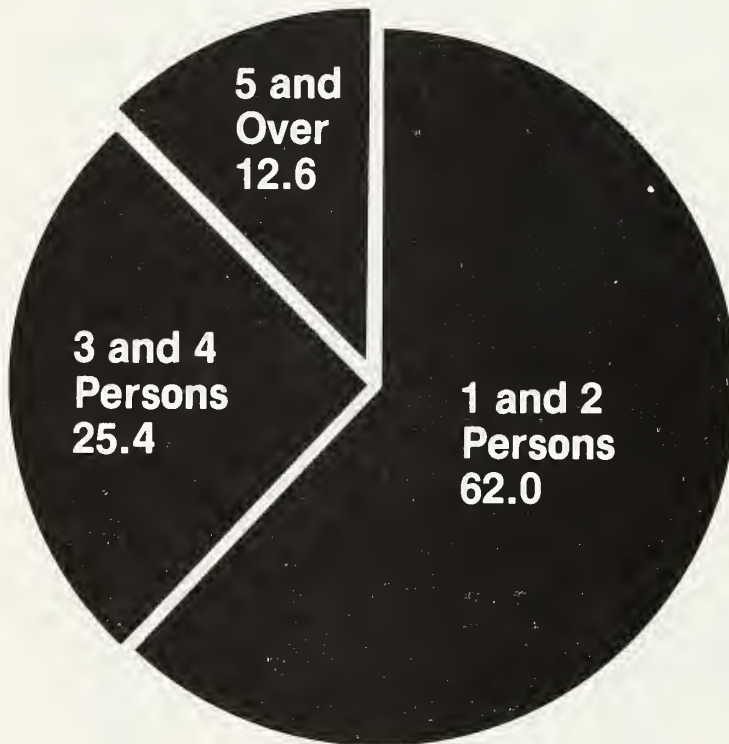
The income class showing the largest difference between gross and net income was the \$1 - \$99.99 income class which included only 3.2 percent of gross incomes but 13.3 percent of net incomes. Through itemized deductions, a large percentage of households were able to deduct down to a very low income level.

The maximum monthly income limits that were in effect during the review month of September 1976 follow:

<u>Household Size</u>	<u>48 States and District of Columbia</u>	<u>Puerto Rico</u>
1	\$245	\$245
2	322	322
3	433	453
4	553	573
5	660	680
6	787	820
7	873	900
8	993	1,033

Zero Net Income Households

Percentage
by Household Size



216,000 Households

3. Zero Income

Zero Gross Income Households

There were 142,000 households or 2.8 percent that reported zero gross income. Although these households reported no income from any source during the survey month, they claimed deductions averaging \$62.72 a month. As discussed in the section on deductions, these households were probably spending from savings or liquidation of resources. The average shelter cost for these households was \$61.92, a figure which nearly equals their average total deduction. Sixty-four percent of the households showing zero income had only one or two members. This reflects the fact that food stamp households tend to be small and that income rises with household size, making it less likely that a large household would have zero income.

Zero Net Income Households

The number of households certified at the zero income level was 216,000, or 4.6 percent of the caseload. These households received their full allotments free. Nearly 31 percent of all zero net income households were single-person households who also had zero gross income. One-half of 1 percent of the households with zero net income had over \$500 per month in deductible expenses, and thus were qualified to receive their food stamps free.

Income Sources

Source	Percentage of All Households
AFDC	43
Social Security	21
Salaries	20
SSI	20
Miscellaneous	10
GA	8
Other Income	3
VA	3
Roomer/Boarder	2
Self-Employment	1
Railroad Retirement and other Pensions	1
Student Aid	*

*Less than 1 percent.

4. Income Sources

There were 12 primary sources from which food stamp households received their incomes. Of these, seven were from private sources and five were from transfer payments. The most frequent source among private sources was from earnings. Among transfer payments, the most frequent was from Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). The average income from private sources was \$96, and the average income from transfer payments was \$205, making the overall average \$301 per month. Table 4 shows the income sources for food stamp households, the number and percent receiving that source, and the average amount of that source. Also, table 5 shows the sources of cash income received by food stamp households. The number farthest to the left on each row shows the total number of households receiving that source of income for that row. The number to the right or directly above that number shows the number of households receiving a combination of incomes as directed by the row and column heading. While these households may receive income from two sources, they may or may not have additional sources of income.

Salaries, Wages, and Self-employment

About 21 percent of the households received their income from salaries, wages, and self-employment. The average earned income for these households was \$360 a month, making their average total income (including unearned income) \$459 a month. Nearly half of these households relied solely on their earnings, while the others received their income from transfer payments and other private sources. Tables 8A and 8B show the distribution of these households by gross monthly income and by earned income.

Of these households receiving salaries and wages, 33 percent received AFDC benefits (averaging \$179 a month) along with \$311 of earned income, making their average total income \$516 a month. Households who use AFDC as an earnings supplement are substantially better off than other households with other combinations of income.

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)

Forty-three percent or 2.2 million households received AFDC benefits. Their average total income was \$343 per month, including an average AFDC grant of \$261 a month. Two-thirds of these households had no income other than their AFDC grant of \$299 a month. Fifteen percent of the AFDC households also had earnings from salaries and wages. Another 6 percent (129,000) had social security income, while 9 percent (206,000) had miscellaneous income from sources other than those specified on the survey form.

Social Security

Nearly 22 percent of the households had social security income (OASDI). Their average total income was \$272 per month including an average social security payment of \$189 a month. About 32 percent of these households relied solely on their social security payment of \$244 a month. Six percent also received veterans' benefits, while 7 percent received income from sources other than those specified on the survey form.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

Twenty percent or 1.0 million households received SSI payments. Their average total income was \$241 a month including \$134 of SSI. Nearly half of the SSI's also received social security payments, in which case their total income was \$247 a month, including \$79 in SSI and \$147 in social security payments. About 38 percent of the SSI recipient households had no income other than their SSI payment which was \$191 a month.

General Assistance (GA)

Eight percent or 414,000 households received general assistance payments. Their average total income was \$244 a month, including an average GA payment of \$174. Among GA households, 11 percent also received income from SSI, social security and veterans' benefits. About 77 percent relied solely on their GA payment of \$190.

Veterans' Benefits

Three percent of the households received veterans' benefits (compensation or

pensions). Their average total income was \$294 a month, including an average VA payment of \$123 a month. About 19 percent received no income other than their VA payment of \$185 a month, while 81 percent had a second source of income. In most cases, social security was the second income source.

Student Aid

Less than one percent of the households received student aid. Their average total income was \$339 a month, including an average student payment of \$148 a month. Over 69 percent of these households had a second source of income. For the majority of these households, AFDC was the second income, indicating that much of the "student aid" may be training stipends such as from the Work Incentive (WIN) Program.

Distribution of PA and NPA Households



5. Public and Non-Public Assistance Households

Public assistance (PA) households, as defined for routine monthly program reporting purposes, are households in which every member receives an AFDC grant (or a general assistance grant approved by FNS for PA classification) along with households in which there are mixed AFDC and SSI recipients. Nonpublic assistance (NPA) households generally have mixed income sources, such as an AFDC mother who lives with her working parents or households without any AFDC income. In some cases, general assistance households are classified as NPA. The distribution of PA and NPA households by gross monthly income is shown on table 7.

Of the caseload, PA households constituted 45.4 percent and NPA households 54.6 percent. The gross monthly income for these households averaged \$315 for PA and \$289 for NPA. The average net incomes were \$243 for PA and \$208 for NPA.

As shown in Table 7, a larger portion of NPA households had gross incomes under \$300 per month--35 percent, compared to 23.5 percent of PA households. This percentage difference is due, in part, to the classification of SSI and social security recipients as NPA. In addition, recipients of veterans' benefits, unemployment compensation, retirement pensions, and, in some cases, general assistance are classified as NPA, but are also generally lower income households.

Average Deductions

	Average Dollar Amount when Claimed	Percentage Households Claiming Deductions
Shelter	73	74.1
Work Allowance	24	19.8
Medical	42	16.3
Payroll	57	14.6
Child Care	90	3.0
Education	65	1.6
Boarder Allotment	56	0.9
Alimony	104	0.5
Attendant Salaries	79	0.5
Casualty	67	0.3
Attendant Food Costs	51	0.2
All Deductions	95	84

6. Deductions

Deductions are certain expenses which are incurred by food stamp households and that can be subtracted from the household's gross income before eligibility and benefits are computed. The following deductions have no maximum and can be subtracted as the household pays them: mandatory deductions (payroll taxes, FICA, union dues), work-related child care, tuition and required educational fees, casualty losses, and alimony paid. Deductions for boarders and for attendant care are allowed in an amount equal to the one-person coupon allotment. The medical deduction is only allowed if it exceeds \$10 per month, but there is no maximum. The work allowance deduction is 10 percent of gross earnings, with a \$30 monthly maximum. The shelter deduction is defined as the shelter cost (including rent, mortgage, and utilities) in excess of 30 percent of income after all other deductions have been subtracted. There is no maximum shelter deduction.

Over 83 percent of all food stamp households claimed some deduction. The average amount claimed for those households having deductions was \$95 a month. This amount drops to \$80 when averaged over the total caseload, including both those who claimed a deduction and the 16 percent who did not claim a deduction. Tables 10A and 10B show average deductions arrayed by household size and gross income as well as the percent of households claiming deductions.

The average deduction does not rise as household size increases, although it might appear this way from the overall average shown on Table 10B. This bottom line reflects the fact that income rises as household size increases. When the income is held constant, (such as the \$200 - \$299.99 row on Table 10B) it can be seen that there is no correlation between household size and average deduction.

There is an inherently positive correlation between the average deduction and gross income regardless of household size. According to the rules of the Food Stamp Program, high income households are not eligible unless they have deductions high enough to bring them down to the eligibility limits. Thus, the only high income households that can participate in the Food Stamp Program are those with high deductions. This is shown by Table 10A where 100 percent of the highest income households claim deductions. The percentage of households claiming deductions is fairly steady across the caseload with a trend upward as income rises. The exception is zero gross income households where only 46.8 percent claim a deduction.

Although it may seem surprising that almost half of the households without income claim a deduction, they would all be entitled to a shelter deduction unless they are boarding free of charge somewhere. It is assumed that these households are living, perhaps temporarily, on savings, loans, or irregular gifts too small to be counted as income. Similarly, households whose deductions are greater than their income can deduct down to a zero net income. Once

again, it is assumed that money they paid for shelter, child care, medical, and so forth is from savings. Even though the cash records of these households indicate these expenditures as deductions, they are not subtracted, since the result would be a negative amount. By definition, food stamp countable income cannot be negative. These two groups (zero gross income households and those households deducting down to zero net income) make up a very small percentage of the caseload--2.8 percent or 142,000 households with no income and 1.5 percent or 74,000 households whose deductions are equal to or greater than their income.

Although deductions have been viewed by some as loopholes enabling high income households to become eligible, only 11.7 percent of the total households (586,000 households) would become ineligible for food stamp benefits if all deductions were eliminated. A considerably larger percentage of households would remain eligible, but would experience a reduction in their benefits.

Shelter Deduction

The shelter deduction was the most commonly claimed deduction with 74.3 percent of all households claiming it. This percentage represents the food stamp households spending over 30 percent of their net income for shelter. An estimated 40 percent of all food stamp households spent over 30 percent of their gross income for shelter. The average amount claimed for those households claiming this deduction was \$73 per month. This number drops to \$54 per month when averaged over all households.

The average shelter deduction for claiming households is shown by gross income and household size in Table 11A. There are no discernible household size or gross income patterns in the amount of average shelter deduction claimed. However, the zero gross income households have a higher average shelter deduction (although the amount is not actually subtracted) than all other income classes except \$1,200 and up. There are two possible reasons for this. The shelter deduction shown for zero income households is their total shelter cost, while households with income may deduct only a portion of their shelter costs. Households with zero gross income are temporarily poor, with fairly high fixed shelter costs and some savings with which to meet them.

Table 11B shows the average deduction claimed by households with and without elderly members. Those households with elderly members claim lower shelter deductions at all income levels except one. They have an average shelter deduction of \$49 a month, compared with the average shelter deduction of \$77 a month for households without elderly and the average shelter deduction of \$73 a month for all households claiming this deduction.

Tables 11C and 11D show the distribution of all households in relation to the shelter deductions, by gross income and household size respectively. Over 80 percent of all households claim a shelter deduction of \$100 a month or less.

Table 11G shows that the average shelter cost for all households is \$128 a month. This cost increases as income rises, but it goes up only slightly with family size. Tables 11E and 11F show the distribution of all households in relation to their shelter cost, first by gross income and then by household size. Almost 84 percent of all households have an actual shelter cost of \$200 a month or less.

Work-Related Deductions

The work allowance deduction is 10 percent of any earnings or training allowances with a maximum of \$30 per household. Approximately 995,000 households (19.8 percent of total households) are eligible for this deduction.

For those households claiming the deduction, the average amount is \$24. The average work allowance deduction is correlated with gross income since it is derived as a percentage of gross income.

The deduction for mandatory payroll was claimed by 732,000 households or 14.6 percent of the total households. The average deduction claimed was \$57 for those households claiming this deduction and \$8 when averaged over all households. The difference between the 19.8 percent of all households with salaries and the 14.6 percent of all households claiming the mandatory deductions are those households who do not have taxes or FICA withheld from their pay. The mandatory deduction is strongly correlated with gross income since taxes and social security (the main components of the mandatory deduction) are percentages of gross income.

The child care deduction can be considered a work-related deduction because it can be claimed only if child care is necessary for a member of the household to work, obtain employment, or further his education as a means to obtaining employment. Only 3 percent of the total households claimed this deduction with an average deduction of \$90 per month.

Other Deductions

Table 12A shows that the average medical deduction for all households claiming this deduction is \$42. Table 12B shows that households with elderly members have a lower average medical deduction (\$38 per month) when compared with households without elderly members (\$44 per month). No conclusions can be drawn about the average medical costs incurred by households receiving food stamps because many of the households are receiving Medicaid or Medicare and others may have private medical insurance.

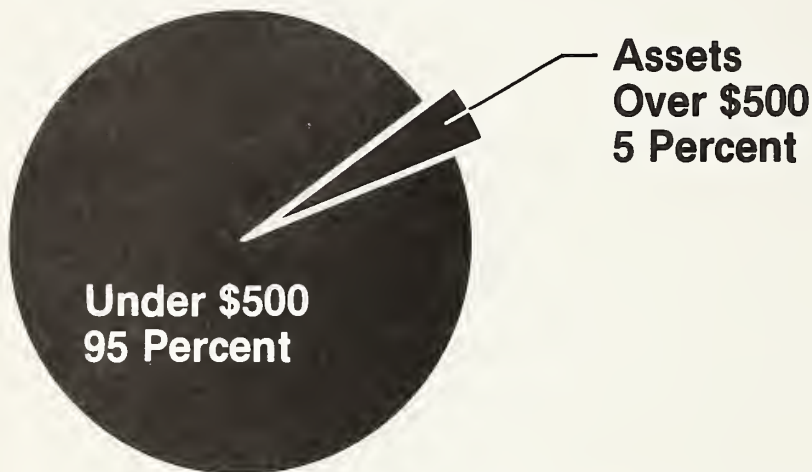
There are two components of the medical deduction that are computed separately--any salary paid for a live-in attendant for a disabled person and the deduction for monthly allotment for a live-in attendant. Less than 1 percent of the caseload took these deductions. The average amount was \$79 for those households paying a live-in attendant deduction and \$51 for households claiming the live-in attendant monthly allotment deduction. This second deduction can be claimed only by those households who have a live-in attendant who takes most of his meals in the household.

The school tuition deduction was claimed by 1.6 percent of the total households, in an average amount of \$65. Alimony was claimed by less than 1 percent of the households, but the average monthly amount was \$104 for those households claiming it. It was the highest amount when deductions were averaged over only those households claiming them.

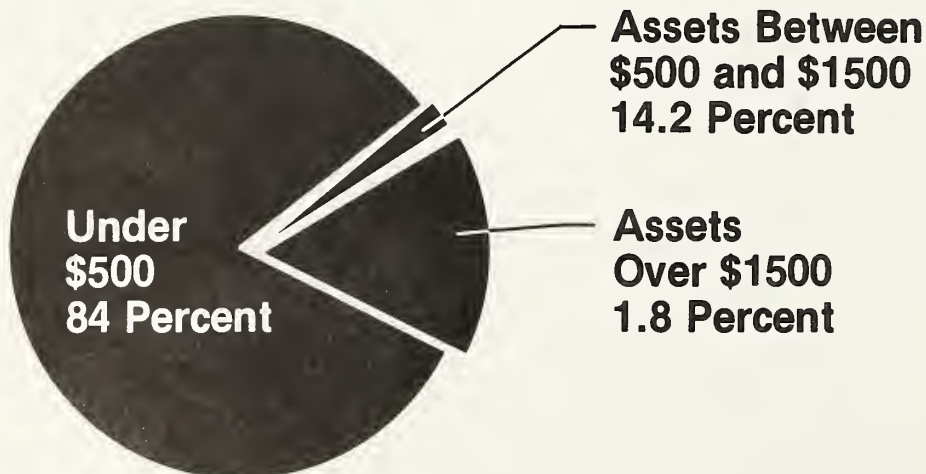
The casualty loss deduction (allowed for losses due to natural disasters, thefts, etc.) was claimed by less than 1 percent of the total households, in an average amount of \$67 for those households claiming this deduction. The coupon allotment deduction for boarders is technically an income exclusion, but it is deducted from income received from a boarder. Less than 1 percent of the caseload claimed this deduction in an average amount of \$56.

Household Assets*

Households
Without Elderly Persons



Households
With Elderly Persons



*Excludes households for which asset data were unavailable and those with AFDC or SSI income.

7. Assets

The case files showed that nearly 78 percent of all participating households had no liquid assets, defined as cash, bank accounts, and stocks or bonds. Only 2.5 percent of the case records indicated that the household owned some kind of personal property as counted under program regulations.

On average, the value of all liquid assets owned by those households who had such assets was \$222, most frequently in the form of cash or savings and checking accounts. About 30,000 households had an average of \$373 in some form other than cash, bank accounts, or stocks and bonds; money in the bank averaged \$259.

As Table 35 shows, only 1.0 percent of all participants had assets valued between \$1,000 and \$1,500. Because \$1,500 is the maximum allowable limit for households without elderly members, this table shows that most participants are well below the asset limits of the program.

In order to determine if the large number of zero assets reported was known to be zero or if the information was simply missing in the file, a specific question was included to assess the extent of the nonreporting of asset data. In 10 percent of all cases, asset information was not included

at all in the case file and the value of zero was assigned where it may or may not have been true. In less than 1 percent of the cases, asset data were only partially recorded in the file, that is, liquid assets were included, but there was no indication one way or the other about countable personal property.

The asset profile of food stamp households is somewhat obscured by the fact that households who are categorically eligible for food stamps by virtue of receiving AFDC or SSI payments are not subject to the asset limits that pertain to other households. The value of assets for these households was not always available in the file. Table 30 portrays the assets of only those households who had neither of these forms of welfare income and were subject to the asset test. In total, 59.3 percent of the cases show zero assets, 18.1 percent have less than \$100, and 15.4 percent have between \$101 and \$1,500.

Table 30 further indicates that, in general, households with elderly members tend to have assets of somewhat higher value than households without elderly members. Still, only 1.8 percent of households with one or more elderly members have liquid assets worth between \$1,500 and \$3,000.

Table 34 shows that 9.3 percent of participating households owned or had mortgages on their home (in 2.5 percent of the cases, this information was not available in the case records). Of the 469,000 households with an owned home, 18 percent were headed by someone under age 30, 70 percent were headed by someone between the ages of 31 and 64, and 12 percent were

headed by someone age 65 or over. However, the household member who fills out the application is considered to be the household head (according to food stamp application procedures); the percentage of homeowners households with elderly members may actually be greater than these data indicate. There is no way to determine which household member is in fact the owner of the home or what the value of or equity in the home might be. Current program regulations do not place any limit on the value of a home.

Poverty Status of Participating Households

	Percent	
	Before Bonus	After Bonus
AFDC	84.3	62.7
SSI	85.5	76.2
Social Security	79.1	65.7
GA	86.2	75.9
Elderly	81.8	72.1
Households With Earnings	54.1	34.4
Total	81.0	64.0

8. Poverty Status of Participating Households

The measure of poverty as used by the Bureau of the Census is based on annual cash income for specific household sizes. Food stamp eligibility, however, is based on monthly income alone, and, for this reason, direct comparisons cannot be made between the number of households or persons counted as below the official annual poverty line and the number of food stamp participants. Nevertheless, an approximation of the relative income status of food stamp households can be made by dividing the annual poverty income level by 12 to obtain a monthly figure with which to compare the incomes of food stamp households. The annual poverty level that pertained in September 1976 for the 48 States and the derived monthly poverty income level are shown below. These are the poverty levels approved by the Office of Management and Budget and published by the Community Service Administration.

<u>Household Size</u>	<u>Annual Poverty Income</u>	<u>Monthly Poverty Income</u>
1	\$2,800	\$233
2	3,700	308
3	4,600	383
4	5,500	458
5	6,400	533
6	7,300	608
7	8,200	683
8	9,100	758

Using these monthly figures, approximately 81 percent of all households in the program had monthly gross income in September 1976 below the poverty line. Only 3.1 percent of the caseload had income over 150 percent of the poverty line.

There was a marked relationship between household size and poverty status. The larger the household, the greater the chances that it fell below the poverty line. Households containing one person were the only exceptions to this pattern in September 1976, but one-person households contained a greater number of elderly persons than other household sizes and they tended to be poorer.

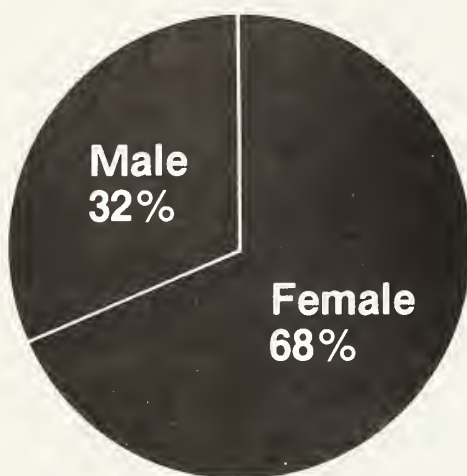
The amount of the bonus stamps had an effect on the poverty status of participating households. While in-kind benefits, such as the value of food stamps received, were not usually considered or counted as income, some households were lifted over the poverty line when their bonus was included in their income.

A tabulation was prepared in which the full bonus for each household was added to the household income and the sum compared to the OMB poverty line. In some cases, the Food Stamp Program provides enough supplementation to other transfer payments to lift the recipients out of poverty. The chart at the beginning of the chapter shows various types of food stamp households and their relationship to poverty before and after the food stamp bonus is

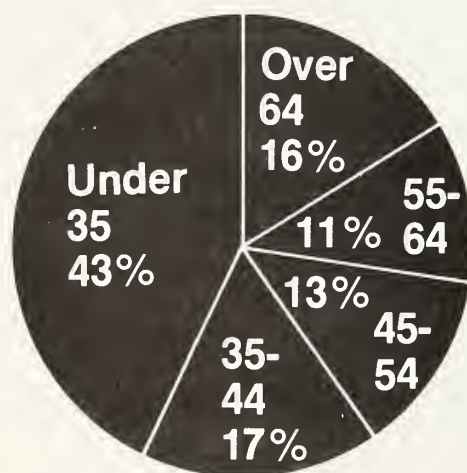
counted as income. The percentage of persons under poverty in the Program drops from 81 percent to 62 percent if the bonus is considered income, and the number of households under poverty drops from 81 percent to 64 percent. Thus, 2.9 million persons, or 849,000 households, become "non-poor" due to their food stamp bonus.

Age and Sex Distribution of Household Heads

Sex



Age



9. Age and Sex of Household Heads

Females headed 68.4 percent of all households, males headed 31.5 percent. Household size varied for different types of households with male-headed households averaging 3.4 persons and female-headed households averaging 2.9 persons. Household size also varied depending on certain other characteristics:

<u>Household Characteristics</u>	<u>Average Size</u>
AFDC Recipients	3.77
Households With Earnings	4.17
Households Headed by Strikers	3.37
Households Above Poverty	2.99
Households Below Poverty	3.05

The average age of a household head is 43. After removing elderly household heads (over 65), the average age for female household heads is 36 and for males 39. The average age of an elderly household head is 74. The median age of all heads of households participating in the Food Stamp Program is 38, compared with the median age of 47 for heads of households in the United States as a whole.

Distribution by Household Size

Average = 3.0 Persons

	Percent of All Households
1 and 2 Persons	49
3 and 4 Persons	30
5 and Over	21

10. Selected Characteristics

The average household size of all food stamp households for the 50 States and the District of Columbia was 3.0 persons. This compares with an average household size 2.89 persons for the entire U.S. population in 1976. When households in Puerto Rico are included, the average family size was 3.1 persons, reflecting the larger households in Puerto Rico. Almost 50 percent of all households in the Program included only 1 or 2 persons. Table 20 shows that the average household size for households containing an elderly member was 1.7, and that 88.8 percent of all of these households were small (1 or 2 persons).

Racial and ethnic data in the survey is not as exact as other data because a large number of observations were marked unknown (12.5 percent). However, the reported racial and ethnic breakdown was: 43.6 percent White, 34 percent Black, 6.7 percent Spanish, and 1.8 percent American Indian.

The Food Stamp Program primarily serves single persons or families and related persons, not unrelated groups. Over 99 percent of all persons in households receiving food stamps were related to the household head.

Table 57 shows how the participants in the Program are distributed by age and by category. Since some people were in two categories (for instance, an elderly male head of household with dependent children), it was necessary to make the categories mutually exclusive. All disabled persons were considered first and then all aged persons. Next, the heads of households with dependent children, then the children, then the household members of aged or disabled household heads. Finally, all other participants were distributed by age. No person is shown in the table twice. Those persons shown as "other" participants would be persons living alone who are not aged or disabled, wives whose husbands are with the household, and members of a household without dependent children.

Table 57 shows that over 46 percent of all participants are children 14 and under. Aged and disabled persons comprise 13 percent of the total participants. Male-headed households have proportionately more dependent children than female-headed households.

Questions have frequently arisen concerning the participation of certain types of households in the Program. These include households containing college students, migrants, strikers, and active and retired military personnel. The survey obtained some interesting data about these households,

but it is subject to some limitations which should be kept in mind when reviewing the results. First, these kinds of households tend to live in geographic clusters. Because the survey sample was a random national sample, these clusters may not be reflected accurately. The incidence of these households in the Program could be higher or lower than the survey results indicate.

A Department of Labor report, Industrial Relation Facts, states that 55,000 persons in the United States were on strike in September 1976. Although it is not known how many families this number represents, it is known that not all strikers received food stamps. The survey found that about 17,000 food stamp households contained strikers. This is a very small proportion of the caseload - .34 percent. Most of the strikers (94 percent) were heads of households. Striking households were somewhat larger than average, 3.5 persons, and they contained an average of 1.6 children. Their gross income was \$203 and the average bonus they received was \$110. Striking households had an average of \$156 in liquid assets and \$201 in total assets, with only 29 percent reporting zero assets.

Less than 1 percent (127,000 persons) of September 1976 participants were students in college or postsecondary training. This is a little over

half of the number found to be students in September 1975 in the same areas. The reduction is a result both of the regulation changes limiting student participation and of a more precise student definition used in the September 1976 survey. Most of the students were in households headed by nonstudents. These households were larger and had lower per capita incomes and assets than households headed by students.

Slightly more than 17,000 households (.34 percent) contained migrants. Migrant households were considerably larger than average -- 4.8 persons, including 2.8 children -- and had larger than average gross incomes (\$398). However, the average per capita income of migrants was lower than average, \$83. The asset holdings of migrant households were similar to the rest of the United States with 64 percent reporting zero assets and an average of \$97 for liquid and nonliquid assets. However, these data on migrants are extremely susceptible to the sampling problems described above.

The survey revealed that only 5,000 households contained active military personnel. However, this number is based on so few unweighted observations that it is not solid, reliable data to use as the basis for counting the number of military participants. The number of retired military was higher, at 17,000 households. Their average gross income was \$282,

with an average household size of 2.6. Nearly 60 percent reported zero assets. This number should not be considered precise either because of both sampling and reporting problems.

Elderly

865,000 Households	17 Percent of Total Households
996,000 Persons	7 Percent of Total Participants
Average Total Deductions	\$46 Per Month
Average Deduction Among Claimers	\$62 Per Month
Average Household Size	1.7 Persons
Median Certification Period (When Specified)	10-12 Months
Average Gross Income	\$228
Average Net Income	\$184
Work Status (Full-time or Part-time)	2.9 Percent
Elderly Females	64.1 Percent

11. The Elderly

Food stamp households containing one or more elderly persons (age 65 and over) accounted for 17 percent of all households, for a total of 996,000 elderly persons. Nearly 89 percent of the households with elderly members were comprised of one- and two-person households. The average size of a household with an elderly member was 1.7 persons.

The average gross income for elderly participants was \$228 per month, compared with \$301 for the overall caseload. Their average net income was \$184 per month. Among all elderly households, 99.8 percent were receiving some cash income, while 0.2 percent had no reported income. Those few households that reported no income are probably using their savings or relying on family members for their support. The most frequently received sources of income for elderly households were from social security (73 percent of households) and SSI (66 percent of households), while the least frequently received was from salaries (2.9 percent). The average amounts from these sources were \$173 for social security, \$116 for SSI, and \$184 for salaries.

The total monthly deduction for all elderly households averaged \$46 per month, or \$34 less than the overall average. Seventy-four percent of the elderly households claimed some deduction. The average among those claiming a deduction was \$62 per month.

Among all participants, 3.6 percent or 551,000 participants were elderly persons living alone. Of these, 456,000 were single elderly females, accounting for 64 percent of all elderly household heads. Approximately 71,000 elderly persons were heading households of three or more persons. Among elderly household heads, 2.9 percent or 11,000 households were working full or part time. Over 57 percent of the elderly households were white, another 30 percent were black, and 5 percent were Spanish surnamed. Those who were Indian, Oriental, or of a nationality whose race was not identified on the survey form, accounted for 1.6 percent.

Average Household Purchase Requirement

Gross Monthly Income	Percentage of Gross Income
\$0	—
1-99	9
100-199	15
200-299	18
300-799	20-21
800-999	19
1000-1099	21
1100-1199	17
1200 +	16
All	19

12. Purchase Requirement

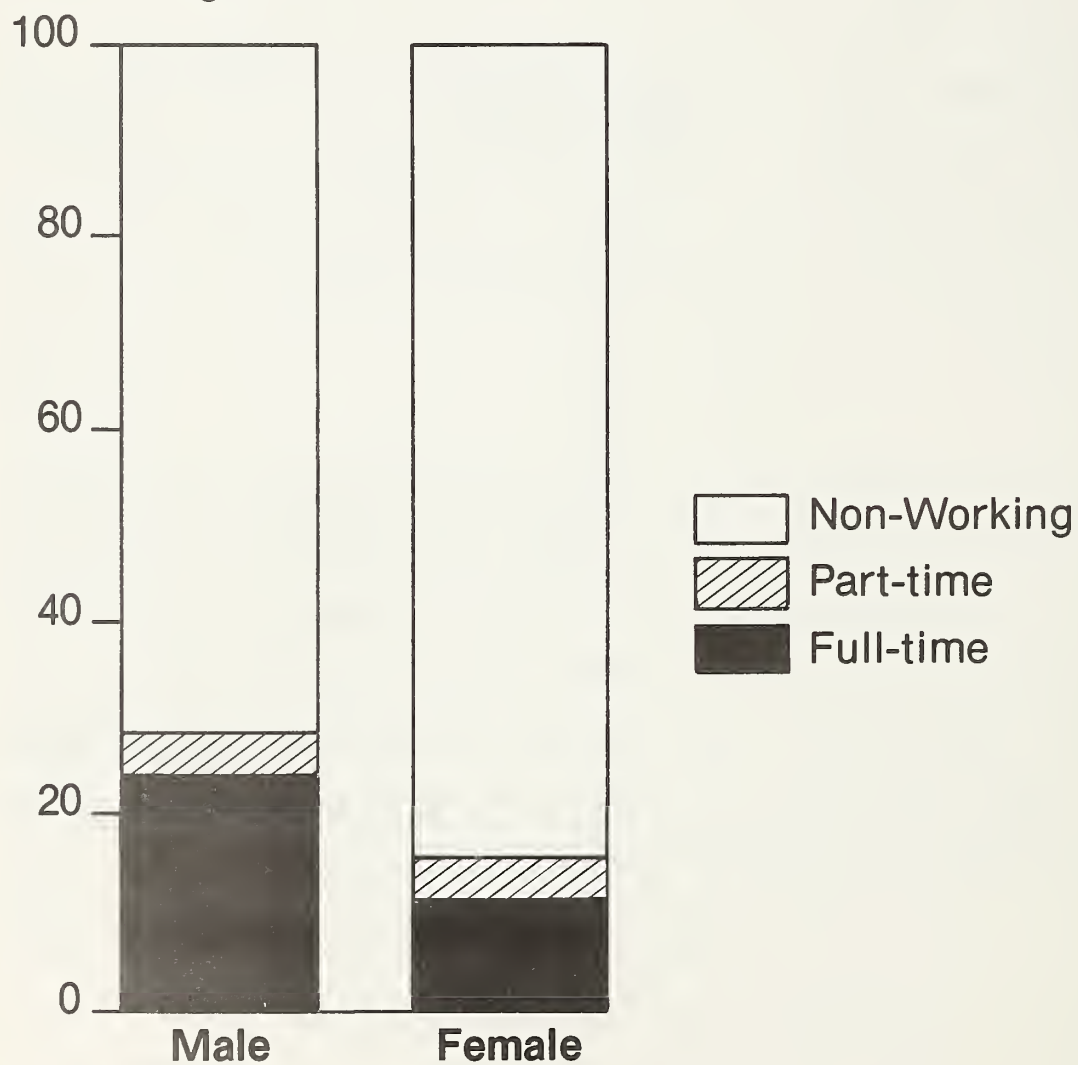
The purchase requirement is the cash amount households pay for their food stamps based on their net monthly income.

The average purchase requirement for all households was \$57, or 18.9 percent of gross monthly income. Table 31A shows the breakdown of purchase requirements in average amounts and as a percent of gross monthly income. The purchase requirements vary significantly when taken as a percentage of gross monthly income. They represent, in some cases, as little as 3.8 percent of gross income and, in other cases, as much as 26.4 percent of gross income. This variability is largely because the purchase requirement is based on net income after itemized deductions.

As shown across the income intervals, smaller households paid a lower portion of their income for food stamps than did larger households. For example, single persons with incomes between \$100 - \$199.99 per month paid 14.5 percent of their gross income for food stamps, while eight-person households with the same income paid 25.0 percent, making a difference of \$18 per month. On average, single persons paid 13.6 percent of their gross income for their food, while households with eight members paid 24.6 percent.

Work Status

Percentage
of Household Heads
18 through 65 Years
of Age



13. Work Status

Two seemingly contradictory statements are often made about the Food Stamp Program and the kind of recipients it serves. One statement is that the Food Stamp Program is the only Federal program which helps people who are poor primarily because their wages are low--the working poor. The other statement is that the Program is a haven for those who can work, but won't.

The facts are that food stamp recipients do work; those who do not are generally too old, too young, disabled, or caring for the young or disabled. The 1976 survey collected data on the work status of household heads as well as the reasons for exemption from the work registration requirement.

Only 15 percent of all food stamp household heads (of all ages) were required to register for work in September 1976, another 12.5 percent were already working, and the work registration status of 1.6 percent was unknown. However, the vast majority of household heads were considered unable to work and, therefore, exempt from the work registration requirement. The most common reason for exemption was child care, followed by health, employment, and school attendance. The tabulation below summarizes the exemption status of food stamp household heads:

<u>Reason for Exemption</u>	<u>Percentage of Exemptions</u>
Too Young ... Under 18	.7
Too Old ... 65 or Over	18.7
Incapacitated	19.5
Caring for Children or Incapacitated Adults	43.4
Attending School	2.8
Already Working Full Time	<u>15.0</u>
TOTAL EXEMPTIONS	100.0

Looking only at household heads between the ages of 18 and 65--those who might be expected to be working on the basis of their ages alone--about 20 percent were working. Most of the workers, 80 percent, were working full time and 20 percent worked part time. More females than males worked part time.

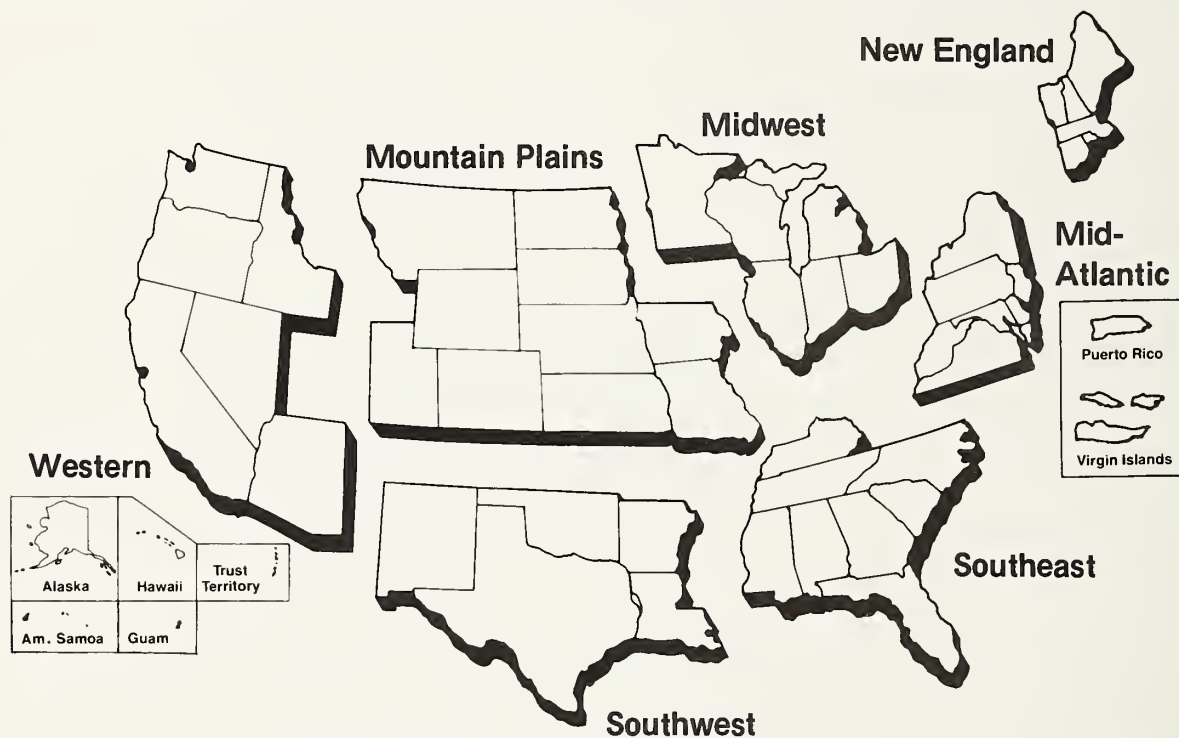
The percentage of working male household heads (28 percent of all household heads, ages 18-65) exceeded the percentage of working female household heads (16 percent). This is not unexpected because many of the male household heads could have wives caring for dependent children and performing other functions related to maintaining the home.

Employment status of female-headed households seemed to be directly related to the age of the children. Eleven percent of female-headed households with children ages 3 and under (but none older than 3) worked; 13 percent of those

with children ages 5 and under (but none older than 5) worked, 16 percent of those with children ages 11 and under worked, and 17 percent of those with children ages 17 and under worked. There did not appear to be a relationship between work status and age of children in male-headed households.

Tables 24 and 25 summarize the work status of household heads.

The FNS Regions



14. Participant Characteristics by Geographic Region

Data were collected in 48 States representing each of the 7 FNS regions. A sufficient number of cases were surveyed in each region to enable inferences to be made about survey results on a regional basis.

However, just as national survey results vary considerably from region to region, individual State characteristics may depart substantially from the regional averages. This is true especially in the case of Alaska, Guam, and the Virgin Islands which were not included in the survey and whose household characteristics are likely to be substantially different from the regional averages. Puerto Rico was sampled separately and, because of the large caseload on that island, the findings are included in a separate section.

Household Size

The size of the average household varied considerably from region to region. Three regions, the New England, Southeast, and Southwest Regions, had larger than average household sizes; three regions, Mid-Atlantic, Mountain Plains, and Western, had smaller than average household sizes; and one region, Midwest, had the same average household size as the U.S. average.

The information below shows household size by region:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Average Household Size</u>
Mid-Atlantic	2.8
Midwest	3.0
Mountain Plains	2.9
New England	3.2
Southeast	3.3
Southwest	3.3
Western	2.9
United States	3.0

Gross Income

The average monthly gross income of all households ranged from \$258 to \$380 in September 1976. Four regions, the Midwest, Mountain Plains, Southeast, and Southwest, had average gross incomes lower than average; the other three regions had higher-than-average gross incomes. The same regions which had lower-than-average total gross incomes had lower-than-average per capita incomes. Likewise, those with higher-than-average total incomes had higher-than-average per capita incomes.

The following is a comparison of total household income and per capita gross income by region:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Household Gross Income</u>	<u>Per Capita Gross Income</u>
Mid-Atlantic	\$318	\$113
Midwest	294	98
Mountain Plains	292	100
New England	380	118
Southeast	270	83
Southwest	258	79
Western	322	110
United States	301	99

Net Income

Net income is countable income remaining after all allowable deductions from gross income have been taken, and it is the dollar amount on which the household's food stamp bonus was based.

The distribution of household net incomes among regions roughly followed the gross income distribution, with the regions having the lowest gross incomes also having the lowest net incomes.

The information below compares total net and per capita net incomes on a regional basis:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Total Household Net Income</u>	<u>Total Per Capita Net Income</u>
Mid-Atlantic	\$236	\$84
Midwest	224	75
Mountain Plains	226	77
New England	257	80
Southeast	199	61
Southwest	207	63
Western	235	80
United States	224	74

Bonus

The average bonus per household ranged from \$59.53 in the Mid-Atlantic Region to \$84.93 in the Southeast Region. Since bonus is a function of net income, it is not unexpected that those regions with the lowest total net incomes had the highest average household bonuses.

In comparing the data on average household bonus by region with total participants in each region, the regions with higher-than-average bonuses tended to have a greater proportion of the total bonus dollars. However, the differences between size of caseload and total bonus dollars going to different regions are not great, with the widest spread being in the Southeast. That region included 21.6 percent of the caseload but received 24 percent of all bonus dollars.

Below are regional data on average bonus per household, participation, and the distribution of total bonus dollars:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Average Bonus Per Household</u>	<u>Percent of Total Participants</u>	<u>Percent of Total Bonus Dollars</u>
Mid-Atlantic	\$59.53	22.9	20.8
Midwest	69.17	19.3	19.2
Mountain Plains	66.75	4.5	4.4
New England	67.37	6.7	6.0
Southeast	84.94	21.6	24.0
Southwest	83.53	11.4	12.4
Western	65.66	13.6	13.1
United States	70.73	100.0	100.0

Deductions

The average deduction for all households in the U.S. was \$80, with three regions having higher than average deductions. Deductions tend to rise as income rises, and, therefore, the regions having the highest gross incomes tend to have the highest deductions. As a result of this, the distribution of net incomes was more uniform nationwide than was the distribution of gross incomes.

The kinds of deductions claimed by households varied by region, with the most significant deductions being shelter, mandatory, and medical. The percent of households claiming deductions varied by region as well, from 75.2 percent in the Southwest to 88.4 percent in New England.

Shelter Cost

There has been considerable interest in possible regional variations in housing costs among low income households. Data were obtained from case records on

shelter costs and deductions paid by food stamp households. The shelter deduction, which is taken only by some households, is to be distinguished from actual housing costs. Participants may deduct only that portion of their housing costs (both rent and mortgage payments as well as utilities and taxes) that exceeds 30 percent of their income after any other deductions.

Housing varied considerably from region to region, with the New England Region paying the highest amount and the Southwest the lowest. There is some relationship between the amount of the shelter deduction and shelter costs paid by households, i.e., the regions having the lowest shelter costs also have the lowest shelter deductions and the regions with the highest shelter costs have the highest shelter deductions.

<u>Region</u>	<u>Average Shelter Cost</u>
Mid-Atlantic	\$152
Midwest	130
Mountain Plains	115
New England	173
Southeast	98
Southwest	80
Western	149
United States	129

In all regions the shelter deduction was the one most frequently claimed, with a high of 83.7 percent of all households claiming the deduction in the New England States and a low of 55.4 percent in the Southwest States. The amount of the

shelter deduction varied from a high of \$95 in New England to a low of \$45 in the Southwest. The regions with the greatest participation of the elderly had the lowest usage of the shelter deduction.

Table 44 compares the occurrence and amount of the major itemized deductions by regions.

Poverty Status by Region

Over 81 percent of food stamp recipients had gross incomes in September 1976 which were below the OMB monthly poverty line for nonfarm families. Usually, poverty is calculated on the basis of a family's annual income, but eligibility for food stamps is computed only on the basis of monthly income. Thus, the OMB monthly poverty line was computed by dividing the annual poverty line by twelve. Not unexpectedly, the region with the lowest average gross income (Southwest) was the region with the highest percentage of persons in poverty. The regions with the highest gross incomes had the lowest percentage of households below poverty.

Although normally not considered as income to the household, the food stamp bonus does increase the household's food purchasing power. Thus, the household is better off after the food stamp bonus is added to their gross income. An attempt was made to examine how much better off households in each region were after receipt of the food stamp supplement by counting the food stamp bonus as income to the household and comparing the percentage below poverty both before and after receipt of the food stamp bonus. This method provides an indicator as to how well

the Food Stamp Program, which provides nationally uniform allotments, succeeds in leveling out inter-regional income disparities.

The information below shows the poverty status of food stamp participants before and after receipt of the food stamp bonus:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Percent Below Poverty</u>				<u>Average Gross Income</u>
	<u>Before Bonus</u>	<u>After Bonus</u>	<u>Percent Decrease</u>		
Mid-Atlantic	75.4%	49.7%	34.1%		\$318
Midwest	84.7	65.8	22.3		294
Mountain Plains	80.2	67.0	16.5		292
New England	66.6	42.2	36.6		380
Southeast	85.7	72.4	15.5		270
Southwest	90.0	77.9	13.4		258
Western	80.0	56.3	29.6		322
United States	81.3	62.1	23.6		301

As these data show, the higher the average gross income in an area, the higher the percentage of persons removed from poverty by the Food Stamp Program. This occurs because (1) the food stamp bonus is established on the basis of net income after deductions and deductions tend to be higher in the higher gross income regions; (2) persons in the higher gross income regions are already closer to the poverty line than persons in the lower gross income regions, thus requiring less income supplementation to bring them over the poverty line.

Urban/Rural

The food stamp caseload was divided into urban and rural categories and examined according to area of residence. "Urban" means that, according to the 1970 Census, 50 percent or more of the project's entire population lived in an urban center; "rural" means that less than 50 percent did. Thus, the survey's urban/rural statistics reflect 1970 living patterns and, to the extent that these have changed, they may not reflect precisely the patterns that exist today.

Although the national food stamp caseload is predominantly urban, one region, the Southeast, had a greater rural predominance. Female-headed households were more likely than male-headed households to live in urban areas, with the exception of the New England region, where the likelihood was about even.

The income split between households living in urban and rural areas was interesting. Rural households had higher gross incomes in four regions, contradicting the belief that rural families are poorer than those living elsewhere.

The three regions in which rural households had higher incomes were Midwest, Mountain Plains, and Southeast. Rural households in four regions also had higher bonuses. These were the Midwestern Region and three of the regions with lower gross rural incomes, Mid-Atlantic, New England, and Western.

The following charts present regional urban/rural data.

URBAN DATA

	Mid-Atlantic	Mid-West	Mountain Plains	New England	South-East	South-West	Western
Percent of Caseload	88.9	83.2	59.6	82.4	47.8	59.8	86.7
Average Gross Income	\$320	\$288	\$290	\$390	\$265	\$258	\$324
Average Bonus	\$59	\$69	\$74	\$67	\$86	\$90	\$64
Percent of Households Headed By Males	24.2	26.4	25.5	36.5	28.8	30.7	29.4
Percent of Households Headed By Females	75.6	73.4	74.5	63.5	71.2	69.3	70.6

RURAL DATA

	Mid-Atlantic	Mid-West	Mountain Plains	New England	South-East	South-West	Western
Percent of Caseload	11.1	16.8	40.4	17.6	52.2	40.2	13.3
Average Gross Income	\$301	\$321	\$295	\$335	\$274	\$258	\$309
Average Bonus	\$68	\$71	\$56	\$70	\$84	\$74	\$76
Percent of Households Headed By Males	38.7	41.8	35.7	36.2	45.1	44.9	46.7
Percent of Households Headed By Females	61.3	58.0	64.0	63.8	54.9	55.1	53.3

Income Sources

Table 41 presents detailed data on the types and amounts of income received by food stamp households. The two regions having social security as the most frequent source of income were the Southeast and the Mountain Plains Regions. Each of these regions had relatively high participation of the elderly.

Work Status of Household Heads

Table 43 presents the work status of households during September 1976. Most household heads were not working during the survey month. The Midwest Region had the highest number of nonworking household heads (86.4 percent), while the Southeast Region had the lowest number. Because wages in the Southeast Region tend to be low, more working households are eligible for food stamps. The New England Region had the largest percentage of salary income, 26.8 percent, and the Mid-Atlantic Region the lowest, 12.4 percent.

Other Selected Characteristics

The majority of food stamp recipients in all regions were children under the age of 18. The proportion of children participating did not vary much from region to region. The region with the fewest children, the Southeast, had 52.9 percent of its participants under the age of 18; the region with the most children, the Western, had 56.0 percent. Over 30 percent of the children were under the age of 6.

The percentage of participants who are elderly varied considerably from region

to region. The regions having the largest proportions of children had the lowest proportions of elderly. In part, this reflects the higher incomes of categorically eligible AFDC households in States having higher AFDC income limits.

The following chart compares the percentages of elderly and children in each region.

Age Distribution of Participants

<u>Region</u>	<u>Total Participants (thousands)</u>	<u>Percentage Ages 1-5 Inclusive</u>	<u>Percentage Ages 1-17 Inclusive</u>	<u>Percentage Ages 65 and Over</u>
Mid-Atlantic	3,023	16.6	55.4	5.3
Midwest	2,950	18.4	55.9	4.5
Mountain Plains	690	19.9	53.3	9.7
New England	1,023	17.0	55.6	2.7
Southeast	3,294	15.5	52.9	10.5
Southwest	1,741	15.9	54.2	11.0
Western	2,078	19.0	56.0	2.1
United States	15,268	17.1	54.8	7.4

Most food stamp households were headed by females, regardless of region. The region with the highest number of male-headed households was the Southeast, with 37.3 percent of all households headed by males. The region with the smallest number of male heads was Mountain Plains, with 29.6 percent.

Although racial data were collected in each region and State agencies are

required to record racial/ethnic data in their case files, data were missing to a large extent in the New England and Mid-Atlantic Regions. Therefore, racial ethnic observations are valid only for the other five regions.

The region with the highest proportion of Blacks was the Southeast, with 50.3 percent, and the region with the lowest was Mountain Plains, with 18.9 percent. The region with the highest Spanish population was the Southwest with 18.7 percent and the lowest was the Midwest with 2.1 percent. The Southwest also had the largest proportion of Whites, with 60.9 percent. Table 46 compares racial and ethnic data by region.

Puerto Rico

Average Household Size	3.9	Persons
Average Gross Income	\$206	
Average Net Income	\$169	
Average Deductions	\$38	
Average Purchase Requirements	\$44	
Average Bonus	\$122	
Female Heads	52	Percent
Male Heads	48	Percent
Unknown	0.1	Percent
Work Status		
Full-time	28	Percent
Part-time	5	Percent
Not Working	67	Percent
Households with Elderly	25	Percent

15. Puerto Rico

The characteristics of food stamp households in Puerto Rico are quite different from those of the 50 States. When the Puerto Rico data were included in the caseload tabulations, the incomes and average deductions fell measurably. Table 36 shows the comparative statistics for the United States and Puerto Rico.

Households in Puerto Rico represent 8.1 percent of the entire caseload and 13.2 percent of the total bonus. The average household size in Puerto Rico was 3.9 persons, compared to the U.S. average of 3.0 persons, for an overall average of 3.1 persons per household.

The average gross income in Puerto Rico was \$206 per month and the average net income was \$169 per month. These average incomes in Puerto Rico pulled the entire caseload averages down to \$293 per month for gross income and to \$219 per month for net income.

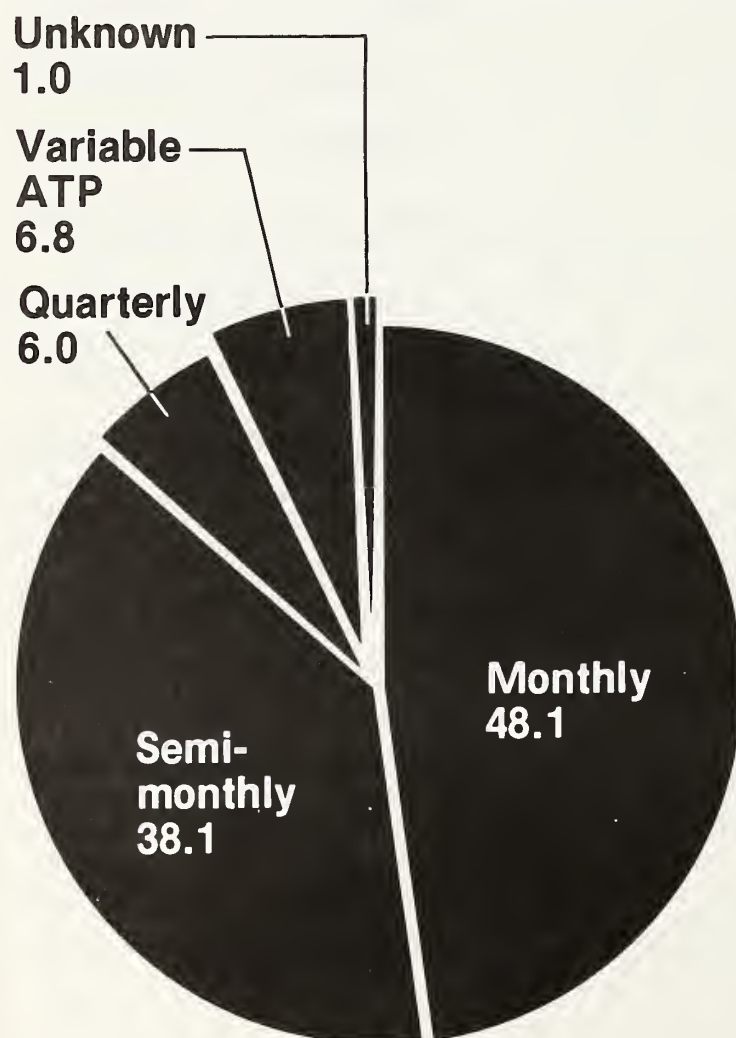
Total deductions among all households in Puerto Rico averaged \$38 per month. This low average caused the entire caseload average deduction to drop from \$80 to \$76 a month. Among households claiming deductions in Puerto Rico, the average was \$63 a month, compared to \$95 in the United States.

Twenty-five percent of all households in Puerto Rico contained one or more elderly persons, compared to the United States where 17 percent of all households had one or more elderly persons. Fifty-two percent of all households in Puerto Rico were headed by females, compared to 68 percent in the United States.

The percentage of household heads working full time in Puerto Rico was higher--28 percent, compared to 15.7 percent in the United States. This was also true for those who were working part time--5 percent, compared to 3.9 percent of all household heads in the United States.

Frequency of Purchase All Households

Percent



16. Other Program Features

Certification Periods

Data were collected on the duration of the certification period for households participating during September 1976. Table 28 shows the percentage distribution of certification periods by gross income. Certification periods of less than 1 month were coded as 1 month on the table. In all cases, the data represents the assigned certification period that appears in the case file.

About 79 percent of the case records surveyed specified a certification period. Cases with 13+ months certification periods and the cases without a certification period were generally public assistance households whose food stamps certifications were scheduled to be reviewed at the time of the review of their public assistance certifications.

The median certification period for all households was 6 to 9 months. ^{1/} Households headed by elderly persons had a higher median certification period than other households, 10 to 12 months, presumably because of more stable income patterns. Table 29 shows the certification periods of the elderly.

^{1/} This number might seem surprising in view of the 3-month certification period specified in the Department's Food Stamp Certification Handbook. However, this statistic has a special meaning which accounts for the difference. This statistic does not measure certification actions, but reflects the status of the caseload in September 1976. Thus, there is a greater representation of households with long certification periods compared to households with short certification periods than there would be if all households

Certification periods varied somewhat with income, with no clearcut relationship between actual amount of gross income and length of certification period. This is not totally unexpected because, except in the case of zero income households, eligibility workers are expected to focus more on income patterns than on income values.

Nearly 76 percent of households with zero incomes had the shortest (1-2 months) certification periods. The next highest frequency income category was \$1,100 to \$1,199.99, where 41 percent of the households in this category had 1-to 2-month certifications. The 3-to 5-month certification period was used most frequently for households in the \$1,000 to \$1,099.99 income category, with 58 percent of the households in this income category having this certification period.

Public Assistance Withholding (PAW)

Public Assistance Withholding applies to AFDC public assistance recipients only. Under this system, the State or local agency allows recipients the option of having their purchase requirement withheld from their welfare grant and having the bonus stamps mailed to them directly. Twenty-nine states offer PAW, and among PA households, 6.8 percent or 157,000 households used it.

certified during the course of a year were examined. The reason for this is that the survey represents a look at the caseload at one point in time. Households certified for short periods of time have a lesser chance of their certification periods including the month of September than households certified for long periods of time; thus, households certified for short periods of time are underrepresented by this statistic. It is likely that, if all certification actions over the course of a year were viewed, the median certification period would be close to the expected 3 months.

Authorized Representative

An authorized representative is a person designated by the head of the household to act in his behalf in the purchase and use of food coupons, and, under certain conditions, to act in his behalf in making application for the program. Twenty percent or 1 million households had such a designated representative.

Frequency of Issuance

The frequency of issuance is the number of times per month a State agency allows a recipient to purchase food stamps--either monthly, semimonthly, or (if offered) quarter-monthly.

Over 48 percent of all households chose to purchase their allotment on a monthly basis, another 38 percent chose to purchase semimonthly, and 6 percent purchased their allotment on a weekly basis. Nearly 7 percent of all households purchased less than the full allotment at a proportionally reduced purchase requirement. While the case files indicate the purchase option a household chooses at the time of their application, there is no way of knowing how many households actually bought their stamps each time they were eligible to buy them.

Comparative Statistics 1975 and 1976

	1975	1976
Households	5,217,000	5,029,000
Gross Income	\$298	\$301
Net Income	\$223	\$224
Average Total Deductions	\$77	\$80
Household Size	3.3	3.1
Male-Headed Households	35.6%	31.5%

17. Comparison of 1975 and 1976 Data

Between September 1975 and September 1976, there were some interesting changes in the distribution of characteristics of the caseload. This period of time was one of general improvement in the economy, some of which was reflected in changes in the characteristics of food stamp participants.

The unemployment rate in September of 1975 was 8.6 percent, but dropped to 7.8 percent by September 1976. Food stamp participation dropped by almost 1.5 million persons (207,000 households or 3.7 percent of all households). The overall CPI went up by 5.5 percent (from 163.6 to 172.6) while the CPI for food at home went up by only 1 percent. However, the allotment for four-person households increased from \$162 to \$166, in part due to the fact that between September of 1975 and September of 1976 the basic food plan on which allotment levels are calculated was changed from the Economy Food Plan to the Thrifty Food Plan.

On average, the gross income of program participants increased by only 1 percent, from \$298 to \$301. Table 48 shows the September income distribution of participating households for the 2 survey years. There were only slight distributional changes in spite of the decline in total participation. Participation of households at the higher income ranges (over \$700 per month) remained virtually unchanged as a proportion of the total caseload. This table also

shows that the caseload decline was quite evenly spread among income classes. There was some decline in participation among all household sizes, except for an increase of over 100,000 single-person households. The largest decrease in participation was among households with 4, 5, or 6 members. Because these are larger than average households, the decline in participation over this year appears to be greater when participation statistics are reported in persons rather than in households.

Table 50, which includes household heads generally considered of employable age (over age 18 but under 65); shows a decline of 18 percent in households with full-time work. As a percent of the total caseload, households with income from wages or salaries declined from 22 percent to 19.8 percent. Households with AFDC income increased from 41.7 percent of the caseload to 43.0 percent, and SSI recipients increased from 17.1 percent to 20.0 percent.

Overall, from these data on income distributions and income sources, it is difficult to establish precise cause-and-effect relationship about how macroeconomic factors influence participation, what any given household's perceptions are about their relative state of well-being, or why they turned to the Food Stamp Program for assistance. The most marked decline in participation was by working families, indicating that households with access to earnings and economic independence became better off in real terms and, therefore, lost eligibility. Others who remained eligible may have perceived their situation and the economic outlook to be improving, thus not feeling the need for assistance.

There were demographic changes that occurred over this year that should be kept in mind when inter-year caseload changes are analyzed. As is true for the population as a whole, average household size was declining due to lower birth rates, lower family formation rates, and increased number of split families. In 1975, the average size of all food stamp households was 3.3 persons; it declined to 3.1 persons in 1976. This reduction in the average household size also reduced the average income, as smaller households generally have less income than larger households.

In 1975, 35.6 percent of all households were headed by males compared with 31.5 percent in 1976. (Conversely, there was an increase in the proportion of female-headed families in 1976.)

The trend toward smaller households, more female-headed households, and fewer working households mitigates other forces that would otherwise have caused the average income to rise more sharply and the average benefit to have perhaps declined. As a result of the interactions of those factors - increasing allotments, dropping unemployment rates, declining family size, declining participation rates in general and on the part of higher income employed households, plus others - there was, on average, no change in the average bonus per household (\$71 in the 50 States and D.C.) or in the average purchase requirement per household (\$57). On a per person basis, however, there was a change, with the average bonus going up somewhat over \$1, from about \$22 to about \$23 per person per month for the 50 States and D.C.

The average deduction among households claiming deductions rose from \$93 to \$95 per household, and from \$77 to \$80 over all households, including those with zero deductions. This is an increase of 2.15 percent and 3.9 percent respectively. During the 12 months between the two surveys, the overall CPI rose 5.5 percent while the CPI without food rose by 6.58 percent. Therefore, using overall averages, itemized deductions increased at about 71 percent of the rate of increase in the overall CPI, or about 59 percent of the CPI less food. Computed as a percent of gross income, itemized deductions stayed within one percentage point over the year, going from 25.8 percent to 26.6 percent of gross income. Because income is a major correlate of deductions, it is reasonable that the relatively small increase in income--1 percent--would not cause a substantially larger increase in deductions.

For specific itemized deductions there was little change in the proportion of households who claimed each type (see table 53), although the proportion of households claiming the payroll withholding deduction and the work allowance declined over the year due to the decline of participation of working households. There was also a decline in use of the medical deduction which may be explained by increased reliance on Medicaid and Medicare by public assistance and elderly households.

The shelter deduction increased by 7.4 percent for those households claiming a shelter deduction, and by 10.2 percent when averaged over all households. CPI data show that, for the population as a whole, rental costs rose by 5.6 percent over the same year, and overall housing costs rose by 6.3 percent.

Therefore, the shelter deduction appears to rise somewhat more rapidly than the CPI for housing. Average shelter costs for the entire food stamp population rose by 7.0 percent, from \$120.11 per month in 1975 to \$128.50 per month in 1976. Since only 74 percent of the households claim the shelter deduction, the relationship between the deduction and shelter costs will not be exact. These data show that shelter costs increased more for food stamp households than for the general population.



Tabulations of Survey Data

Sampling Plan
Number of Acceptable Observations by State
50 States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico

Table 1

STATE	OBSERVATIONS
<u>NEW ENGLAND</u>	
Connecticut	203
Maine	120
Massachusetts	528
New Hampshire	60
Rhode Island	89
Vermont	90
TOTAL	1,090
<u>MID-ATLANTIC</u>	
Delaware	0
District of Columbia	100
Maryland	160
New Jersey	279
New York	682
Pennsylvania	589
Puerto Rico	900
Virginia	120
Virgin Islands	0
West Virginia	120
TOTAL	2,950
<u>SOUTHEAST</u>	
Alabama	209
Florida	460
Georgia	270
Kentucky	279
Mississippi	120
North Carolina	210
South Carolina	300
Tennessee	249
TOTAL	2,097
<u>MIDWEST</u>	
Illinois	249
Indiana	150
Michigan	249
Minnesota	150
Ohio	717
Wisconsin	150
TOTAL	1,665
<u>SOUTHWEST</u>	
Arkansas	120
Louisiana	400
New Mexico	59
Oklahoma	210
Texas	779
TOTAL	1,568
<u>MOUNTAIN PLAINS</u>	
Colorado	90
Iowa	120
Kansas	150
Missouri	369
Montana	60
Nebraska	90
North Dakota	0
South Dakota	30
Utah	90
Wyoming	0
TOTAL	999
<u>WESTERN</u>	
Alaska	0
Arizona	130
California	870
Guam	0
Hawaii	60
Idaho	30
Nevada	30
Oregon	270
Washington	179
TOTAL	1,569
 TOTAL	 11,938

**Household Distribution — All Households
Gross Monthly Income by Household Size
50 States and District of Columbia**

Table 2

Monthly Household Gross Income	Size of Household								TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
	Households (Thousands)								Households - Percent (Thousands)
\$NONE - (\$0)	66	25	16	17	7	5	3	2	142 2.8
01 - 99.99	79	40	18	11	6	6	2	3	163 3.2
100 - 199.99	829	207	102	66	34	15	6	2	1261 25.1
200 - 299.99	386	521	250	115	59	22	19	13	1384 27.5
300 - 399.99	28	188	315	234	89	52	22	18	945 18.8
400 - 499.99	5	50	98	114	132	75	40	27	522 10.4
500 - 599.99	2	27	42	50	53	41	36	37	291 5.8
600 - 699.99	1	10	23	30	22	27	16	28	158 3.1
700 - 799.99	*	5	6	11	14	8	17	19	82 1.6
800 - 899.99	1	3	3	8	7	10	3	11	47 0.9
900 - 999.99	0	*	*	3	5	1	2	6	17 0.3
1000 - 1099.99	*	0	0	*	*	*	*	8	10 0.2
1100 - 1199.99	0	0	*	0	0	*	1	*	3 0.1
1200 & UP	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	2	4 0.1
Total No. HH (1,000's)	1,399 (27.8)	1,077 (21.4)	855 (17.0)	661 (13.1)	430 (8.6)	263 (5.2)	167 (3.3)	177 (3.5)	5,029 (100.0)
Total Persons	1,399 (9.2)	2,153 (14.1)	2,564 (16.8)	2,645 (17.3)	2,152 (14.1)	1,579 (10.3)	1,169 (7.7)	1,607 (10.5)	15,268 (100.0)

* Less than 1,000

**Household Distribution — All Households
Net Monthly Income by Household Size
50 States and District of Columbia**

Table 3

Monthly Household Net Income	Size of Household								TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
				Households (Thousands)					Households - Percent (Thousands)
\$NONE - (\$0)	92	42	28	26	14	7	4	3	216 4.3
01 - 99.99	327	159	91	50	24	10	4	3	667 13.3
100 - 199.99	863	410	235	131	52	24	13	8	1,736 34.5
200 - 299.99	109	372	336	172	85	47	25	19	1,165 23.2
300 - 399.99	5	70	122	193	118	68	29	27	632 12.6
400 - 499.99	*	16	31	59	96	54	44	34	334 6.6
500 - 599.99	1	6	10	23	30	37	32	27	165 3.3
600 - 699.99	1	2	1	4	9	11	12	29	69 1.4
700 - 799.99			1	1	2	3	4	14	25 0.5
800 - 899.99	1		*	2		2	*	7	12 0.2
900 - 999.99		*		*			*	4	5 0.1
1000 - 1099.99	*			*			*	2	3 **
1100 & UP								*	* **
All Households	1,399	1,077	855	661	430	263	167	177	5,029 100.0

* Less than 1,000

** Less than 0.1 percent

**Distribution by Cash Income Sources
Households with Cash Income
50 States and District of Columbia**

Table 4

SOURCES	1 OR MORE SOURCES OF INCOME		AND ONLY 1 SOURCE OF INCOME	
	Number of Households --Thousands-- (% of all Households)	Average Amount of Income Source --\$-- -HH with Source--	Number of Households --Thousands-- (% of all Households)	Average Amount of Income Source --\$-- -HH with Source--
Salaries	995 (19.8)	371	470 (9.4)	452
Self Employment	70 (1.4)	145	33 (0.7)	205
Roomer/Boarder	110 (2.2)	67	4 (0.1)	89
Student Aid	35 (0.7)	148	11 (0.2)	208
AFDC	2,160 (43.0)	261	1,440 (28.6)	299
GA	414 (8.2)	174	317 (6.3)	190
SSI	1,004 (20.0)	134	377 (7.5)	191
Social Security	1,063 (21.2)	189	335 (6.7)	244
VA	161 (3.2)	123	31 (0.6)	185
Railroad Retirement and other Pensions	60 (1.2)	147	14 (0.3)	255
Miscellaneous 1/	521 (10.4)	184	206 (4.1)	288
Other Income	161 (3.2)	142	46 (0.9)	255
All of Above	4,887 (97.2)	NA	3,284 (65.3)	308

1/ (Includes unemployment compensation, child support, vendor payment, dividends, interest, and gifts)

Households with Cash Income Array by Cash Income Sources 50 States and District of Columbia

Table 5

Cash Income Source	Salaries and Wages	Boarder Income	Self Employed Income	Student Aid	AFDC	GA	SSI	Social Security	VA	Railroad Retirement and Pension	Other Income
Salaries and Wages	994,547	27,225	9,881	7,351	332,930	29,228	40,895	52,036	15,057	4,346	123,186
Boarder Income		110,312	1,211	0	36,657	8,004	22,412	45,003	7,185	1,345	15,777
Self Employed Income			70,189	363	8,729	721	9,596	12,081	2,196	1,101	9,148
Student Aid				35,484	10,000	2,005	2,662	3,339	1,316	794	5,092
AFDC					2,160,062	14,572	108,416	129,125	29,042	4,492	205,749
GA						414,214	18,684	23,196	4,589	1,992	20,083
SSI							1,004,115	468,784	24,929	13,380	53,552
Social Security								1,063,469	65,481	21,874	75,307
VA									161,164	4,761	20,572
Railroad and Other Pension										59,590	6,451
Other Income											682,734

* The number to the left on each row shows the total number of households receiving that source of income for that row. The number to the right or directly above that number shows the number of households receiving a combination of incomes as directed by the row and column heading. While these households may receive income from two sources, they may or may not have additional sources of income.

Households With 2 or More Cash Income Sources
Households With Cash Income
50 States and District of Columbia

Table 6

SOURCE OF INCOME	Households (1,000's)	Percent of All Households
AFDC and SSI	59	1.2
AFDC and Earnings <u>1/</u>	258	5.1
AFDC and Alimony	84	1.7
AFDC and Social Security	56	1.1
VA and Social Security	33	0.7
AFDC and Other Income <u>2/</u>	17	0.3
Social Security and Earnings	16	0.3
SSI and Earnings	10	0.2
Earnings and Other Income	17	0.3
SSI and Social Security	289	5.6
SSI and Other Income	7	0.1
Social Security and Pensions	8	0.2
AFDC, SSI and Social Security	16	0.3
AFDC, Earnings and Other Income	3	0.1
TOTAL OF ABOVE	873	17.2
Households with Exactly 1 source of Income (from Part I)	3,284	65.3
Zero Gross Income Households	142	3.0
Combinations Other than Above	730	14.5
TOTAL	5,029	100.0

1/ Earnings include salaries, wages, training allowances
and self employment income.

2/ Other Income

**Distribution of PA and NPA Households
by Gross Monthly Income
50 States and District of Columbia**

Table 7

<u>Gross Income</u>	<u>PA</u>	<u>NPA</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ None - 0	0	142	142
01 - 99.99	61	102	163
100 - 199.99	431	831	1,262
200 - 299.99	698	686	1,384
300 - 399.99	577	368	945
400 - 499.99	264	258	522
500 - 599.99	131	160	291
600 - 699.99	61	96	157
700 - 799.99	33	49	82
800 - 899.99	16	31	47
900 - 999.99	7	10	17
1,000 - 1,099.99	1	9	10
1,100 - 1,199.99	*	2	3
1,200 & UP	1	3	4
	<u>2,282</u>	<u>2,747</u>	<u>5,029</u>

* Less than 1,000 Households

**Households with Earnings
Distribution by Gross Income and Household Size
50 States and District of Columbia**

Table 8A

Monthly Household Gross Income	Size of Household										Total	Percent
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+				
Households (thousands)												
None - (\$0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	
.01 - 99.99	21	6	4	5	1	1	*	1	41		(3.9)	
100 - 199.99	36	18	14	12	6	3	*	*	92		(8.7)	
200 - 299.99	24	31	22	17	17	5	5	2	124		(11.6)	
300 - 399.99	9	39	47	33	16	14	10	6	174		(16.5)	
400 - 499.99	3	34	38	46	32	16	13	13	193		(18.3)	
500 - 599.99	*	24	35	35	31	19	15	14	173		(16.4)	
600 - 699.99	*	10	22	29	17	18	9	14	120		(11.4)	
700 - 799.99	0	5	5	10	13	7	11	14	66		(6.3)	
800 - 899.99	*	3	3	6	7	8	3	9	41		(3.9)	
900 - 999.99	0	*	*	3	5	10	1	3	15		(1.4)	
1000 - 1099.99	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	8	10		(1.0)	
1100 - 1199.99	0	0	*	0	0	*	10	*	2		(0.2)	
1200 & UP	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	2	4		(0.4)	
TOTAL	95 (9.0)	170 (16.0)	193 (18.3)	198 (18.8)	146 (14.0)	95 (9.0)	69 (6.5)	89 (8.4)	1,055 (100.0)		(100.0)	
AVERAGE GROSS INCOME	190	386	434	471	508	536	560	673	459			

* Less than 1,000

**Households with Earnings
Distribution by Earned Income and Household Size
50 States and District of Columbia**

Table 8B

Monthly Household Earned Income	Size of Household								Total	Percent
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+		
	Households (thousands)									
None - (\$0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
.01 - 99.99	45	34	23	20	11	9	4	5	151	(14.3)
100 - 199.99	25	32	31	28	18	10	6	2	152	(14.4)
200 - 299.99	15	27	32	24	19	10	7	5	139	(13.2)
300 - 399.99	7	35	32	36	22	14	12	9	167	(15.7)
400 - 499.99	3	26	31	40	31	17	13	14	175	(16.6)
500 - 599.99	0	11	26	21	20	15	10	15	118	(11.2)
600 - 699.99	0	4	13	17	12	8	7	15	76	(7.2)
700 - 799.99	0	*	5	7	7	4	6	10	39	(3.7)
800 - 899.99	*	1	0	3	5	6	1	7	23	(2.2)
900 - 999.99	0	0	*	1	1	1	1	2	6	(0.6)
1000 - 1099.99	0	0	0	0	*	*	0	2	3	(0.3)
1100 - 1199.99	0	0	*	*	0	*	1	1	3	(0.3)
1200 & UP	0	0	0	0	*	0	*	2	3	(0.3)
TOTAL	95 (9.0)	170 (16.0)	193 (18.3)	198 (18.8)	146 (14.0)	95 (9.0)	69 (6.5)	89 (8.4)	1,055 (100.0)	(100.0)
AVERAGE EARNED INCOME	140	273	340	376	405	423	445	562	360	

* Less than 1,000

**Average Deduction by Type of Deduction
All Households and Households Claiming Deductions
50 States and District of Columbia**

Table 9

<u>Type of Deduction</u>	<u>Average Over All Households -\$-</u>	<u>Average Among Households Claiming Deduction -\$-</u>	<u>Percent of Households Claiming Deduction -%-</u>
Work Allowance	5	24	19.8
Mandatory	8	57	14.6
Coupons for Boarder	1	56	0.9
Live-in Attendant	**	79	0.5
Monthly Allotment for Live-in Attendant	**	51	0.2
Medical Expense	7	42	16.3
Child Care	3	90	3.0
School Tuition and Mandatory Fees	1	65	1.6
Alimony	**	104	0.5
Casualty Losses	**	67	0.3
Shelter	54	73	74.3
TOTAL DEDUCTION	80	95	83.7

** Less than \$.50

**Average Total Deduction — All Households
Gross Monthly Income by Household Size
50 States and District of Columbia**

Table 10A

Monthly Household Gross Income	Size of Households								Percent of Households Claiming Deductions	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+		All Households
	Average Deduction (\$)									
None - (\$0)	40	85	94	69	79	86	69	80	63	46.8
.01 - 99.99	40	51	55	59	62	58	23	19	47	81.8
100 - 199.99	42	58	62	59	44	38	36	18	47	81.0
200 - 299.99	72	66	68	70	75	43	42	35	68	84.6
300 - 399.99	145	91	86	72	67	61	79	64	81	86.2
400 - 499.99	227	162	144	116	72	72	61	62	101	85.0
500 - 599.99	224	200	190	140	114	91	70	73	125	89.9
600 - 699.99	463	257	276	232	157	120	97	93	174	92.7
700 - 799.99	73	246	300	274	235	149	170	105	191	95.5
800 - 899.99	400	343	287	252	256	197	165	136	221	93.0
900 - 999.99	0	90	311	377	338	577	339	96	275	98.1
1000 - 1099.99	0	0	0	372	991	438	361	194	272	91.5
1100 - 1199.99	0	0	714	0	0	366	428	331	462	100.0
1200 & up	0	0	0	279	665	669	295	586	553	100.0
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	54	80	96	98	92	84	84	90	80	83.8
Total No. HH (1,000's)	1,399	1,077	855	661	430	263	167	177	5,029	
Percent of Households Claiming Deductions	80.3	86.8	87.9	85.2	81.3	82.6	80.0	78.7	83.8	

**Average Total Deduction — Households Claiming Deductions
Gross Monthly Income by Household Size
50 States and District of Columbia**

Table 10B

Monthly Household Gross Income	Size of Household							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+ All Households
	Average Deduction (\$) Distribution (%)							
\$None	105 (2.3)	150 (1.6)	150 (1.3)	138 (1.5)	190 (0.9)	232 (0.9)	120 (1.4)	113 (1.0) 134 (1.6)
01	48 (5.9)	67 (3.3)	67 (2.0)	70 (1.6)	70 (1.4)	68 (2.2)	50 (0.5)	29 (1.2) 57 (3.2)
100	53 (59.2)	69 (18.6)	72 (11.7)	71 (9.7)	67 (6.5)	49 (5.5)	56 (2.9)	34 (0.8) 58 (24.2)
200	84 (29.5)	75 (48.6)	82 (27.5)	86 (16.7)	92 (13.6)	56 (7.5)	64 (9.4)	56 (6.0) 80 (27.8)
300	162 (2.2)	101 (17.9)	96 (37.5)	87 (34.3)	82 (20.9)	74 (19.5)	95 (13.6)	100 (8.3) 95 (19.3)
400	248 (0.4)	172 (5.1)	151 (9.9)	126 (18.6)	95 (28.5)	88 (28.2)	77 (24.0)	89 (13.4) 119 (10.5)
500	224 (0.2)	203 (2.9)	194 (5.5)	151 (8.6)	123 (14.3)	109 (15.8)	88 (21.2)	88 (21.8) 139 (6.2)
600	463 (0.1)	262 (1.0)	276 (3.1)	232 (5.3)	162 (6.2)	131 (11.4)	116 (10.0)	117 (15.9) 188 (3.5)
700	73 (0.1)	246 (0.5)	300 (0.9)	283 (1.8)	242 (4.0)	149 (3.8)	172 (12.6)	122 (12.1) 200 (1.9)
800	1,005 (0.1)	343 (0.4)	287 (0.5)	316 (1.1)	256 (2.1)	207 (4.2)	192 (2.1)	136 (8.1) 238 (1.0)
900	-0-	90 (0.1)	311 (0.1)	377 (0.6)	338 (1.3)	577 (0.4)	339 (1.2)	102 (3.8) 280 (0.4)
1000	-0-	-0-	-0-	601 (0.1)	991 (0.2)	438 (0.2)	361 (0.2)	198 (5.5) 297 (0.2)
1100	-0-	-0-	714 (0.1)	-0-	-0-	366 (0.2)	428 (0.7)	331 (0.4) 462 (0.1)
1200 & Up	-0-	-0-	-0-	279 (0.1)	665 (0.1)	669 (0.2)	295 (0.2)	586 (1.7) 553 (0.1)
Average	67 (26.6)	92 (22.2)	109 (17.8)	115 (13.4)	114 (8.3)	102 (5.2)	106 (3.2)	115 (3.3) 95 (100.0)
Total No. HH (1,000's)	1,123	934	751	563	350	217	134	139 4,211

Average Shelter Deduction by Gross Monthly Income Household Size
Households Claiming Deduction
50 States and District of Columbia

Table 11A

Monthly Household Gross Income	Size of Household									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	All Households	
	Average Deduction (\$)									
	Distribution (%)									
\$None	105 (2.4)	150 (1.7)	147 (1.4)	135 (1.7)	183 (1.1)	227 (1.2)	111 (1.9)	112 (1.9)	132 (1.8)	
01	47 (5.9)	58 (3.4)	67 (1.9)	76 (1.5)	67 (1.7)	63 (2.4)	38 (0.7)	69 (0.8)	55 (3.3)	
100	48 (59.4)	64 (20.0)	68 (12.1)	67 (10.2)	69 (7.0)	48 (6.5)	56 (3.9)	32 (1.6)	54 (25.9)	
200	71 (29.1)	72 (49.5)	77 (28.1)	79 (17.5)	85 (13.9)	51 (8.7)	57 (11.2)	54 (9.8)	73 (28.9)	
300	110 (2.3)	88 (16.2)	88 (38.1)	78 (35.9)	73 (22.6)	66 (20.6)	73 (15.9)	83 (12.0)	84 (19.7)	
400	87 (0.5)	94 (4.7)	102 (9.5)	101 (17.4)	76 (29.4)	75 (29.5)	60 (25.4)	54 (16.3)	86 (10.0)	
500	77 (0.2)	81 (2.7)	82 (5.0)	79 (7.5)	83 (13.4)	86 (13.9)	77 (17.2)	78 (21.0)	81 (5.2)	
600	75 (0.1)	78 (1.0)	108 (2.6)	95 (4.6)	96 (4.7)	77 (9.9)	73 (8.3)	71 (17.1)	88 (2.8)	
700	-0- ---	51 (0.5)	98 (0.8)	66 (1.8)	126 (2.9)	61 (3.0)	100 (12.6)	81 (6.8)	88 (1.3)	
800	186 *	75 (0.3)	108 (0.3)	100 (1.2)	54 (1.8)	70 (3.7)	67 (1.7)	88 (5.5)	81 (0.8)	
900	-0- ---	-0- ---	-0- ---	70 (0.7)	57 (1.2)	261 (0.6)	103 (0.4)	40 (3.3)	77 (0.3)	
1000	-0- ---	-0- ---	-0- ---	145 (0.1)	244 (0.3)	187 (0.2)	86 (0.3)	60 (2.0)	128 (0.1)	
1100	-0- ---	-0- ---	82 (0.1)	-0- ---	-0- ---	-0- ---	40 (0.4)	9 (0.5)	51 *	
1200 & Up	-0- ---	-0- ---	-0- ---	-0- ---	161 (0.1)	97 (0.2)	-0- ---	185 (1.4)	159 *	
All Households	58 (28.2)	75 (22.5)	85 (18.7)	82 (13.5)	80 (7.8)	73 (4.7)	72 (2.6)	71 (2.0)	73 (100.0)	
Total No. HH (1,000's)	1,055	844	699	503	291	175	98	73	3,738	
*Less than 0.1 percent										

*Less than 0.1 percent

**Average Shelter Deduction — Households Claiming Shelter Deduction
Gross Monthly Income by Presence or Absence of Elderly in Households
50 States and District of Columbia**

Table 11B

Gross Monthly Income Dollars	Households With Elderly		Households Without Elderly		All Households	
	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
\$NONE - (\$0)	80	0.2	133	2.0	132	1.8
01 - 99.99	26	1.3	57	3.6	55	3.3
100 - 199.99	42	48.0	59	22.4	54	25.9
200 - 299.99	52	37.6	78	27.6	73	28.9
300 - 399.99	72	9.0	84	21.4	84	19.6
500 - 599.99	65	3.4	85	17.0	85	15.1
600 - 699.99	100	0.4	88	3.1	88	2.8
700 - 799.99	59	0.1	88	1.5	88	1.3
800 - 899.99	0	--	81	0.9	81	0.8
900 - 999.99	0	--	77	0.3	77	0.3
1000 - 1099.99	0	--	128	0.1	128	0.1
1100 - 1199.99	0	--	51	*	51	*
1200 & UP	0	--	159	0.1	159	0.1
All Households	49	100.0	77	100.0	73	100.0
Total Households (1,000's)	517		3,221		3,738	
Percent	(13.8)		(86.2)		(100.0)	

*Less than 0.1 percent

**Distribution by Shelter Deduction and Gross Income Level
All Households
50 States and District of Columbia**

Table 11C

Monthly Household Gross Income	None (0)	Shelter Deduction								All Households
		1-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	201-300	301-400	401-500		
					Households (Thousands)					
\$NONE - (\$0)	77	12	15	15	11	11	*	1	142	
.01 - 99.99	40	76	27	11	6	3	*	0	163	
100 - 199.99	293	501	371	75	16	5	*	0	1261	
200 - 299.99	302	364	444	231	37	6	*	0	1384	
300 - 399.99	210	207	281	184	45	18	*	0	945	
400 - 499.99	149	117	130	78	30	15	3	0	522	
500 - 599.99	98	69	61	43	13	7	*	*	291	
600 - 699.99	55	38	33	17	7	7	*	1	158	
700 - 799.99	33	16	19	8	4	2	*	0	82	
800 - 899.99	18	12	10	3	3	1	*	0	47	
900 - 999.99	6	6	1	2	2	0	0	*	17	
1000 - 1099.99	7	1	*	0	*	1	0	0	10	
1100 - 1199.99	1	1	*	*	0	0	0	0	3	
1200 & UP	2	0	*	*	*	0	*	0	4	
All Households (1,000's)	1,291 (25.7)	1,420 (28.2)	1,392 (27.7)	667 (13.3)	174 (3.5)	76 (1.5)	7 (0.1)	3 **	5,029 (100.0)	

* Less than 1,000

** Less than 0.1 percent

Distribution by Shelter Deduction and Household Size
All Households
50 States and District of Columbia

Table 11D

Monthly Household Shelter Deduction	Size of Household							Total	Percent
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
	(thousands)								
None - (\$0)	344	232	156	158	140	88	69	104	1291
									25.7
.01 - 50	515	282	193	162	110	74	46	35	1419
									28.1
51 - 100	394	339	268	189	97	57	28	19	1393
									27.7
101 - 150	119	174	173	100	47	27	15	11	667
									13.3
151 - 200	22	35	47	32	23	9	3	5	174
									3.5
201 - 300	5	12	16	18	10	6	4	3	75
									1.5
301 - 400	0	*	1	2	2	*	1	*	7
									0.1
401 - 500	0	1	1	0	*	*	0	0	3
									0.1
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	1,399 (27.8)	1,077 (21.4)	855 (17.0)	661 (13.1)	430 (8.6)	263 (5.2)	167 (3.3)	177 (3.5)	5,029 (100.0)
									(100.0)

* Less than 1,000

**Distribution by Shelter Cost and Gross Income Level
All Households
50 States and District of Columbia**

Table 11 E

Monthly Household Gross Income	NONE (0)	Shelter Cost							All Households	
		1-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	201-300	301-400	401-500		over 500
				Households (thousands)						
None - (\$0)	76	12	15	15	11	11	*	*	0	142
.01 - 99.99	30	56	52	12	8	4	*	0	0	163
100 - 199.99	36	301	513	318	76	17	*	0	0	1261
200 - 299.99	33	158	331	421	337	102	3	0	0	1383
300 - 399.99	15	59	156	200	274	226	16	*	0	945
400 - 499.99	7	23	83	98	132	153	23	4	0	522
500 - 599.99	2	13	35	64	66	94	15	1	*	291
600 - 699.99	1	6	16	27	40	45	18	1	1	158
700 - 799.99	1	4	4	15	17	28	10	2	*	82
800 - 899.99	0	0	3	6	11	18	7	2	0	47
900 - 999.99	0	2	*	2	4	5	3	*	*	17
1000 - 1099.99	*	*	3	1	1	3	*	*	0	11
1100 - 1199.99	0	0	0	*	*	2	*	0	0	3
1200 & up	0	0	0	0	1	1	*	1	0	4
ALL HOUSEHOLDS (1,000's) †Less than 1,000	201 (4.0)	634 (12.6)	1,211 (24.0)	1,181 (23.5)	979 (19.5)	711 (14.1)	97 (1.9)	14 (0.3)	3 (0.1)	5,029 (100.0)

*Less than 1,000

Distribution by Shelter Cost and Household Size
All Households
50 States and District of Columbia

Table 11F

Monthly Household Shelter Cost	Size of Household								Total	Percent
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+		
	(Thousands)									
None - (\$0)	90	34	23	19	14	9	5	6	200	4.0
.01 - 50	282	136	64	53	41	21	16	20	633	12.6
51 - 100	502	254	160	116	65	50	31	33	1212	24.1
101 - 150	349	278	179	144	99	52	38	44	1181	23.5
151 - 200	143	248	210	155	96	59	35	32	978	19.4
201 - 300	31	119	196	151	99	58	28	29	711	14.1
301 - 400	2	6	20	20	13	13	13	10	97	1.9
401 - 500	0	1	2	3	3	1	*	3	14	0.3
501 & over	0	0	1	0	*	*	*	0	3	0.1
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	1,399 (27.8)	1,077 (21.4)	855 (17.0)	661 (13.1)	430 (8.6)	263 (5.2)	167 (3.3)	177 (3.5)	5,029 (100.0)	(100.0)

* Less than 1,000

Average Shelter Cost by Gross Monthly Income and Household Size
All Households
50 States and District of Columbia

Table 11G

Monthly Household Gross Income	Size of Household							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+ All Households
	Average Amount (\$) Distribution (%)							
None	40.12 (5.0)	85.27 (2.3)	92.27 (2.0)	67.34 (2.5)	75.55 (2.0)	83.73 (2.0)	64.28 (2.0)	80.05 (1.1)
01 - 99.99	54.02 (5.7)	58.25 (3.7)	64.59 (2.1)	65.42 (1.6)	73.94 (1.4)	63.04 (2.3)	25.17 (0.6)	23.54 (1.7)
100 - 199.99	80.88 (59.3)	94.30 (19.2)	96.73 (12.0)	91.95 (9.9)	77.43 (8.0)	77.51 (5.7)	85.20 (3.6)	63.29 (1.1)
200 - 299.99	114.97 (27.5)	125.05 (48.4)	126.89 (29.2)	127.01 (17.4)	121.81 (13.7)	99.46 (8.4)	92.04 (11.4)	88.63 (7.3)
300 - 399.99	173.97 (2.0)	146.35 (17.5)	167.59 (36.8)	154.44 (35.4)	145.57 (20.7)	134.36 (20.0)	135.30 (13.2)	118.05 (10.2)
400 - 499.99	157.74 (0.4)	172.61 (4.6)	197.00 (9.1)	186.05 (17.3)	161.12 (30.7)	166.66 (28.5)	149.78 (24.0)	118.53 (15.3)
500 - 599.99	192.74 (0.1)	184.90 (2.5)	190.81 (4.9)	178.90 (7.9)	192.88 (12.3)	179.00 (15.6)	163.79 (21.6)	150.88 (21.0)
600 - 699.99	157.11 (*)	184.53 (0.9)	213.34 (2.7)	210.66 (4.5)	202.82 (5.1)	196.56 (10.3)	175.53 (9.6)	172.60 (16.0)
700 - 799.99	116.33 (*)	188.89 (0.5)	232.61 (0.7)	203.25 (1.7)	228.31 (3.3)	194.44 (3.0)	246.35 (10.2)	163.95 (11.0)
800 - 899.99	243.68 (*)	230.81 (0.3)	243.05 (0.4)	260.65 (1.2)	210.99 (1.6)	227.07 (3.8)	203.98 (2.0)	207.17 (6.2)
900 - 999.99	0.0 (0)	190.00 (*)	53.40 (*)	254.73 (0.6)	197.58 (1.2)	444.74 (0.4)	160.37 (1.2)	216.33 (3.4)
1000 - 1099.99	95.10 (*)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	260.99 (*)	360.13 (*)	199.33 (*)	308.80 (*)	164.79 (4.5)
1100 - 1199.99	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	238.93 (*)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	125.56 (*)	231.37 (0.6)	254.18 (*)
1200 & Up	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	168.00 (*)	384.20 (*)	297.74 (*)	220.20 (*)	312.82 (1.1)
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	89.45 (100.0)	124.37 (100.0)	149.56 (100.0)	152.39 (100.0)	153.33 (100.0)	155.06 (100.0)	153.60 (100.0)	147.90 (100.0)
								128.50 (100.0)

* Less than 1,000
 * Less than 0.1 percent.

Average Medical Deduction — Households Claiming Deduction
Gross Monthly Income by Household Size
50 States and District of Columbia

Table 12A

Monthly Household Gross Income	Size of Household							8+	All Households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
	Average Deduction (\$) Distribution (%)								
None - (\$0)	21 (0.2)	0 -	39 (0.7)	60 (0.4)	38 (0.9)	15 (1.5)	40 (1.1)	0 -	33 (0.4)
01 - 99.99	21 (1.3)	79 (1.3)	25 (2.2)	28 (2.8)	19 (0.4)	36 (0.4)	20 (0.4)	0 -	36 (1.2)
100 - 199.99	28 (53.4)	33 (13.5)	33 (7.4)	33 (5.4)	32 (2.6)	0 -	0 -	0 -	29 (20.0)
200 - 299.99	38 (40.9)	38 (42.4)	44 (19.4)	26 (15.3)	81 (6.7)	21 (1.3)	36 (5.0)	17 (1.4)	39 (26.7)
300 - 399.99	54 (2.6)	49 (29.9)	39 (25.4)	41 (20.3)	47 (10.6)	37 (10.8)	43 (14.4)	39 (6.4)	45 (15.2)
400 - 499.99	50 (1.0)	42 (9.3)	52 (22.4)	49 (23.1)	38 (29.4)	38 (26.7)	40 (17.2)	35 (12.7)	44 (13.3)
500 - 599.99	379 (0.1)	87 (2.4)	53 (10.7)	61 (17.2)	37 (20.2)	45 (19.1)	34 (21.8)	38 (25.9)	50 (9.0)
600 - 699.99	104 (0.1)	101 (1.0)	56 (8.9)	55 (9.8)	47 (11.4)	54 (19.5)	62 (11.4)	44 (13.7)	55 (5.8)
700 - 799.99	73 (0.3)	0 -	60 (2.0)	60 (2.9)	55 (9.9)	56 (9.5)	56 (17.9)	57 (10.2)	57 (3.4)
800 - 899.99	35 (0.1)	263 (0.2)	64 (0.6)	57 (3.1)	50 (3.4)	67 (8.5)	60 (4.3)	46 (12.5)	60 (2.1)
900 - 999.99	0 -	0 -	0 -	80 (1.4)	62 (3.0)	63 (2.1)	26 (2.1)	29 (2.6)	56 (0.6)
1000 - 1099.99	0 -	0 -	0 -	126 (0.3)	54 (1.0)	89 (0.6)	40 (0.8)	65 (9.2)	67 (0.7)
1100 - 1199.99	0 -	0 -	27 (0.3)	0 -	0 -	0 -	64 (2.8)	87 (0.8)	61 (0.2)
1200 & Up	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	40 (0.5)	0 -	0 -	100 (4.6)	91 (0.3)
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	34 (30.4)	44 (21.3)	46 (12.8)	47 (11.7)	46 (8.6)	47 (5.6)	45 (4.3)	47 (5.3)	42 (100.0)
Total No. HH (1,000's)	250	174	105	96	70	46	35	43	820

**Average Medical Deduction — Households Claiming Medical Deduction
Gross Monthly Income by Absence of Elderly in Households
50 States and District of Columbia**

Table 12B

Gross Monthly Income	Households With Elderly		Households Without Elderly		All Households	
Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
None - (\$0)	0	--	33	0.6	33	0.4
.01 - 99.99	21	0.4	38	1.6	36	1.1
100 - 199.99	31	34.8	27	13.1	29	21.0
200 - 299.99	39	43.4	38	17.4	39	26.7
300 - 399.99	46	14.4	44	15.7	45	15.2
500 - 599.99	47	5.8	46	31.5	46	22.3
600 - 699.99	83	0.2	55	9.0	55	5.8
700 - 799.99	52	0.5	58	5.0	57	3.4
800 - 899.99	0	--	60	3.3	60	2.1
900 - 999.99	19	0.2	59	1.1	56	0.8
1000 - 1099.99	0	--	67	1.1	67	0.7
1100 - 1199.99	0	--	61	0.3	61	0.2
1200 & Up	193	0.2	56	0.3	91	0.3
All Households	38	100.0	44	100.0	42	100.0
Total Households (1,000's)		294		527		820
Percent		(35.8)		(64.2)		(100.0)

Average Mandatory Deduction — Households Claiming Deduction
Gross Monthly Income by Household Size
50 States and District of Columbia

Table 13

[illegible]

**Average Work Allowance Deduction — Households Claiming Deduction
Gross Monthly Income by Household Size
50 States and District of Columbia**

Table 14

Monthly Household Gross Income	Size of Household							All Households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
	Average Deduction (\$) Distribution (%)							
None - (\$0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
.01 - 99.99	6 (18.9)	5 (3.4)	6 (2.0)	5 (1.8)	7 (0.4)	4 (1.7)	0 (1.2)	6 (3.1)
100 - 199.99	9 (39.2)	10 (9.4)	13 (6.4)	11 (4.5)	12 (3.0)	13 (2.4)	0 (0.3)	10 (7.4)
200 - 299.99	18 (25.6)	15 (17.3)	17 (10.9)	20 (8.5)	18 (11.1)	15 (5.3)	18 (6.0)	17 (11.1)
300 - 399.99	26 (10.9)	22 (22.5)	21 (24.7)	24 (17.4)	26 (11.4)	25 (14.4)	26 (12.0)	23 (16.7)
400 - 499.99	30 (3.3)	27 (21.1)	27 (19.8)	26 (23.2)	26 (21.7)	27 (17.4)	28 (19.2)	27 (18.8)
500 - 599.99	30 (0.3)	29 (14.9)	29 (18.7)	27 (18.1)	27 (21.7)	27 (20.0)	26 (22.9)	28 (17.0)
600 - 699.99	26 (1.1)	30 (6.0)	30 (12.2)	30 (15.5)	29 (12.2)	27 (19.0)	28 (13.8)	29 (12.0)
700 - 799.99	0	30 (3.1)	30 (2.9)	30 (5.3)	29 (9.2)	28 (7.7)	27 (17.1)	29 (6.6)
800 - 899.99	30 (0.7)	30 (2.1)	30 (1.9)	30 (3.3)	30 (5.2)	30 (9.4)	27 (4.3)	30 (4.1)
900 - 999.99	0	30 (0.2)	30 (0.2)	30 (1.9)	30 (3.4)	30 (1.1)	30 (2.4)	30 (1.5)
1000 - 1099.99	0	0	0	30 (0.3)	30 (0.5)	30 (0.6)	30 (0.4)	30 (1.0)
1100 - 1199.99	0	0	30 (0.3)	0	0	30 (0.5)	30 (1.5)	30 (0.3)
1200 - 1299.99	0	0	0	30 (0.2)	30 (0.2)	30 (0.5)	30 (0.4)	30 (0.4)
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	14 (8.3)	22 (16.0)	24 (18.6)	25 (18.6)	26 (14.1)	26 (9.1)	27 (6.6)	24 (100.0)
TOTAL 10. III (1,000's)	83	159	186	185	140	90	66	995

**Average Child Care (Not Live-In) Deduction — Households Claiming Deduction
Gross Monthly Income by Household Size
50 States and District of Columbia**

Table 15

Monthly Household Gross Income	Size of Household							All Households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
	Average Deduction (\$) Distribution (%)							
None - (\$0)	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
.01 - 99.99	--	40 (0.6)	0	0	0	0	0	40 (0.2)
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
100 - 199.99	--	47 (4.4)	24 (0.9)	17 (0.8)	0	0	0	41 (1.8)
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
200 - 299.99	--	41 (6.6)	52 (4.3)	56 (7.7)	72 (5.3)	0	13 (34.6)	48 (6.1)
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
300 - 399.99	--	65 (15.4)	64 (13.5)	59 (9.5)	53 (1.3)	65 (17.8)	0	63 (11.6)
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
400 - 499.99	--	68 (27.7)	74 (15.8)	98 (17.7)	60 (24.1)	73 (18.5)	0	74 (20.7)
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
500 - 599.99	--	87 (23.3)	80 (34.6)	102 (17.8)	66 (14.8)	0	69 (55.2)	85 (23.9)
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
600 - 699.99	--	106 (10.9)	103 (18.8)	108 (17.7)	101 (12.4)	101 (26.7)	152 (10.2)	104 (15.7)
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
700 - 799.99	--	125 (6.0)	137 (5.7)	159 (12.0)	101 (12.3)	43 (4.5)	0	131 (8.1)
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
800 - 899.99	--	146 (4.3)	136 (4.9)	33 (7.0)	127 (17.1)	86 (11.5)	0	107 (6.7)
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
900 - 999.99	--	60 (0.8)	110 (0.9)	137 (8.1)	118 (10.5)	20 (4.1)	0	120 (3.6)
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1000 -1099.99	--	0	0	108 (0.7)	1003 (2.2)	0	0	444 (0.6)
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1100 -1199.99	--	0	185 (0.6)	0	0	60 (8.5)	0	108 (0.5)
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1200 & Up	--	0	0	155 (1.0)	0	260 (8.4)	0	213 (0.5)
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	--	80 (30.5)	86 (29.6)	99 (23.2)	110 (10.5)	92 (3.3)	58 (1.3)	90 (100.0)
TOTAL NO. HH (1,000's)		45	44	35	16	5	2	149

**Average Mandatory Educational Deduction — Households Claiming Deduction
Gross Monthly Income by Household Size
50 States and District of Columbia**

Table 16

Monthly Household Gross Income	Size of Household						All Households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	Average Deduction (\$) Distribution (%)						
None - (\$0)	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
.01 - 99.99	99 (2.0)	0 --	0 --	0 --	25 (3.2)	0 --	62 (0.8)
100 - 199.99	53 (25.1)	50 (18.4)	21 (9.0)	161 (5.4)	0 --	0 --	56 (10.9)
200 - 299.99	79 (44.4)	69 (30.8)	33 (16.3)	33 (4.2)	51 (16.6)	0 --	63 (20.6)
300 - 399.99	97 (22.9)	50 (14.6)	35 (44.5)	62 (32.6)	10 (9.9)	2 (11.5)	52 (23.1)
400 - 499.99	0 --	96 (13.8)	65 (11.4)	11 (19.6)	51 (13.3)	22 (10.4)	53 (11.0)
500 - 599.99	257 (2.1)	53 (15.1)	74 (5.9)	48 (21.9)	95 (11.2)	26 (14.7)	69 (13.9)
600 - 699.99	450 (3.5)	11 (5.6)	29 (7.9)	71 (12.8)	38 (12.2)	120 (7.8)	74 (8.8)
700 - 799.99	0 --	10 (1.7)	135 (2.8)	13 (3.5)	59 (12.3)	79 (27.9)	61 (4.7)
800 - 899.99	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	13 (4.0)	49 (27.7)	34 (1.9)
900 - 999.99	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	122 (13.8)	0 --	122 (1.7)
1000 - 1099.99	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	22 (0.8)
1100 - 1199.99	0 --	0 --	491 (2.2)	0 --	0 --	0 --	251 (0.9)
1200 & up	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	55 (3.5)	0 --	376 (0.9)
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	94 (19.1)	60 (18.8)	52 (19.0)	52 (16.2)	59 (12.0)	51 (3.5)	65 (100.0)
TOTAL NO. HH (1,000's)	16	15	16	13	10	3	82

Average Alimony Deduction — Households Claiming Deduction
Gross Monthly Income by Household Size
50 States and District of Columbia

Table 17

Monthly Household Gross Income	Size of Household							All Households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
	Average Deduction (\$) Distribution (%)							
None - (\$0)	2 (11.2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 (1.6)
.01 - 99.99	0	250 (27.2)	0	0	0	0	0	250 (2.9)
100 - 199.99	100 (12.2)	0	43 (5.8)	65 (9.1)	0	0	0	73 (4.7)
200 - 299.99	51 (9.4)	36 (28.7)	21 (23.3)	0	0	0	0	31 (8.7)
300 - 399.99	40 (25.6)	* (36.1)	43 (4.9)	19 (33.2)	0	50 (15.2)	0	24 (11.5)
400 - 499.99	182 (11.4)	0	51 (18.3)	30 (22.0)	68 (40.9)	17 (17.8)	0	57 (19.1)
500 - 599.99	0	288 (8.0)	0	0	0	97 (25.3)	0	139 (3.9)
600 - 699.99	417 (13.2)	0	147 (29.3)	119 (11.0)	120 (12.5)	0	0	169 (16.4)
700 - 799.99	0	0	258 (18.4)	185 (11.6)	0	0	105 (100.0)	186 (8.8)
800 - 899.99	357 (17.0)	0	0	0	52 (8.6)	106 (17.0)	0	203 (5.6)
900 - 999.99	0	0	0	150 (7.6)	108 (38.0)	0	0	118 (6.6)
1000 - 1099.99	0	0	0	215 (5.5)	0	200 (9.3)	0	203 (2.3)
1100 - 1199.99	0	0	0	0	0	95 (15.4)	0	95 (1.9)
1200 & Up	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	164 (14.2)	101 (10.8)	113 (18.3)	76 (21.6)	88 (13.1)	86 (12.1)	105 (2.9)	104 (100.0)
TOTAL NO. HH (1,000's)	3	2	4	5	3	3	1	23

**Average Casualty Deduction — Households Claiming Deduction
Gross Monthly Income by Household Size
50 States and District of Columbia**

Table 18

Monthly Household Gross Income	Size of Household							All Households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
	Average Deduction (\$) Distribution (%)							
None - (\$0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.01 - 99.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100 - 199.99	21 (56.2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	21 (12.3)
200 - 299.99	37 (34.5)	0	50 (14.4)	* (35.7)	0	0	0	37 (17.4)
300 - 399.99	0	33 (36.9)	80 (42.5)	50 (14.5)	25 (14.2)	0	0	51 (12.6)
400 - 499.99	0	64 (63.1)	20 (19.7)	110 (18.5)	80 (51.9)	30 (100.0)	5 (61.6)	76 (31.7)
500 - 599.99	0	0	0	0	31 (11.4)	0	0	9 (6.7)
600 - 699.99	0	0	43 (23.4)	23 (31.3)	30 (7.6)	0	0	29 (9.5)
700 - 799.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
800 - 899.99	550 (9.3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	272 (4.1)
900 - 999.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	300 (38.4)	300 (3.1)
1000 - 1099.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1100 - 1199.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1200 & Up	0	0	0	0	132 (14.9)	0	0	132 (2.6)
ALL Households	76 (21.7)	53 (3.6)	55 (10.1)	35 (18.6)	70 (17.2)	30 (3.2)	119 (3.1)	57 (100.0)
Total N. HH (1,000's)	3	1	1	2	2	*	1	13

Zero Net Income Households
Distribution by Gross Monthly Income and Household Size
50 States and District of Columbia

Table 19

Monthly Household Gross Income	Size of Household								Total Households	Percent
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+		
(Thousands)										
None - \$0	66	26	16	17	7	5	3	2	142	(66.0)
01 - 99.99	14	8	5	2	2	2	*	*	34	(15.0)
100 - 199.99	8	6	7	5	1	0	0	0	27	(13.0)
200 - 299.99	3	1	1	*	2	0	0	0	8	(3.7)
300 - 399.99	*	1	0	*	0	0	*	*	3	(1.3)
400 - 499.99	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	*	1	(0.4)
500 - 599.99	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	*	(0.2)
800 - 899.99	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	(0.1)
1000 - 1099.99	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	*	(0.2)
Total Households	92 (42.6)	42 (19.4)	29 (13.4)	26 (12.0)	14 (6.5)	7 (3.2)	4 (2.0)	2 (0.9)	216 (100.0)	(100.0)

*Less than 1,000

Distribution of Households by Household Size
All Households and Those with Elderly
50 States and District of Columbia

Table 20

	Household Size				Average Household Size
	1	2	3	4	--Persons
	(Percentage)				
All Households	27.8	21.4	17.0	33.8	3.0
Households with 1 or More Elderly	63.7	25.1	4.2	7.0	1.7

Distribution by Number of Elderly in Household and Household Size
All Households
50 States and District of Columbia

Table 21

Number of Elderly in Households	Size of Household (Thousands) (%) 1/							Total Persons	Total Elderly Persons
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
No Elderly in Household	848 (60.6)	860 (79.9)	818 (95.7)	639 (96.7)	417 (96.8)	255 (97.0)	160 (95.9)	166 (94.0)	4,164 (82.8)
Elderly in Household									0
1	551 (39.4)	108 (10.0)	26 (3.0)	20 (3.1)	12 (2.7)	6 (2.3)	6 (3.8)	9 (5.2)	738 (14.7)
2		109 (10.1)	11 (1.3)	2 (0.2)	1 (0.3)	1 (0.4)	* (0.3)	1 (0.5)	125 (2.5)
3+					1 (0.2)	1 (0.3)		* (0.3)	2 **
Subtotal: Households with Elderly	551 (39.4)	217 (20.1)	37 (4.3)	22 (3.3)	14 (3.2)	8 (3.0)	6 (4.1)	10 (6.0)	865 (17.2)
Row %	(63.7)	(25.1)	(4.3)	(2.5)	(1.6)	(0.9)	(0.7)	(1.2)	(100.0)
All Households	1,399 (27.8)	1,077 (21.4)	855 (17.0)	661 (13.1)	430 (8.6)	263 (5.2)	167 (3.3)	177 (3.5)	5,029 (100.0)
Row %									996

*Less than 1,000

**Less than .1

1/ Percent of column total unless
indicated otherwise.

Average Total Deduction — All Households
Gross Monthly Income by Presence or Absence of Elderly in Households
50 States and District of Columbia

Table 22

Gross Monthly Income	Households With Elderly		Households Without Elderly		All Households	
Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
None - (\$0)	38	0.3	63	3.4	63	2.8
.01 - 99.99	30	0.8	47	3.7	47	3.2
100 - 199.99	35	45.7	53	20.8	47	25.1
200 - 299.99	49	36.9	73	25.5	68	27.6
300 - 499.99	60	10.8	84	20.4	81	18.8
500 - 599.99	81	4.1	111	18.7	110	16.2
600 - 699.99	104	0.5	176	3.7	174	3.1
700 - 799.99	86	0.6	198	1.9	191	1.6
800 - 899.99	79	*	222	1.1	221	0.9
900 - 999.99	117	0.1	280	0.4	275	0.3
1000 - 1099.99	82	0.1	295	0.2	272	0.2
1100 - 1199.99	0	--	462	0.1	462	0.1
1200 & Up	716	0.1	522	0.1	553	0.1
All Households	46	100.0	87	100.0	80	100.0
Total Households (1000's) Percent		865 (17.2)		4,164 (82.8)		5,029 (100.0)

*Less than 0.1 percent

**Average Total Deduction — Households with Deductions
Gross Monthly Income by Presence or Absence of Elderly in Households
50 States and District of Columbia**

Table 23

Gross Monthly Income	Households With Elderly		Households Without Elderly		All Households	
Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
None - (\$0)	80	0.2	135	1.8	134	1.6
.01 - 99.99	30	1.1	59	3.5	57	3.2
100 - 199.99	49	43.4	62	20.8	58	24.2
200 - 299.99	65	38.2	84	25.9	80	27.7
300 - 499.99	79	11.1	96	20.9	95	19.3
500 - 599.99	100	4.5	128	18.9	126	16.8
600 - 699.99	132	0.6	189	4.0	188	3.5
700 - 799.99	106	0.6	205	2.1	200	1.9
800 - 899.99	79	*	239	1.2	238	1.0
900 - 999.99	117	0.1	285	0.5	280	0.4
1000 - 1099.99	98	0.1	319	0.2	297	0.2
1100 - 1199.99	0	--	462	0.1	462	0.1
1200 & Over	716	0.1	522	0.1	553	0.1
All Households	62	100.0	101	100.0	95	100.0
Total Households (1000's) Percent		638 (15.1)		3,574 (84.9)		4,211 (100.0)

*Less than 0.1 percent

**Distribution by Work Status and Sex of Household
Household Heads 18-65 Years
50 States and District of Columbia 1/**

Table 24

	FEMALE		MALE		UNKNOWN		TOTAL	
	Households (\$1000)	Percent	Households (\$1000)	Percent	Households (\$1000)	Percent	Households (\$1000)	Percent
<u>Working</u>								
Full-Time:	341,452	(11.9)	312,592	(24.4)	0	-	654,044	(15.7)
Part-Time:	111,383	(3.9)	50,668	(4.0)	0	-	162,051	(3.9)
<u>Non-Working</u>								
Unemployed-No Income:	2,276,910	(79.3)	815,693	(63.7)	2,576	(92.0)	3,095,179	(74.5)
Unemployed-With Income:	121,378	(4.2)	88,929	(7.0)	*	(8.0)	210,533	(5.1)
<u>Unknown:</u>	19,253	(0.7)	12,308	(0.9)	0	-	31,561	(0.8)
TOTAL	2,870,376 (69.1%)	(100.0)	1,280,190 (30.8%)	(100.0)	2,802 (0.1%)	(100.0)	4,153,368 (100.0)	(100.0)

1/ Working or non-working as indicated in Welfare Office files.
Unofficial definitions and refers only to working for income.

*Less than 1,000

Distribution by Work Status, Sex and Age of Household All Households 50 States and District of Columbia 1/

Table 25

Work Status of Household Head	Under 18		18 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54		55 - 64		65+		Unknown		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Working</u>																
Full-Time	6.2	0	27.4	12.3	31.5	17.0	20.7	10.1	10.0	3.7	1.0	0	0	0	19.9	10.0
Part-Time	3.9	1.0	4.9	3.5	3.0	4.6	3.1	5.0	4.4	3.1	0.9	0.9	0	8.8	3.4	3.4
<u>Non-working</u>																
With Earned Income In Household	0	1.9	7.0	3.8	7.5	5.2	7.5	4.7	5.1	3.9	4.1	1.6	0	0	6.4	3.8
Without Earned Income In Household	30.4	66.1	60.5	80.2	57.0	73.0	67.1	78.0	78.7	87.1	93.4	96.2	30.8	24.6	65.0	81.6
Unknown	9.4	0	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.2	0.6	1.3	69.2	66.6	1.0	0.9
<u>Unemployed</u>																
Unemployed-With Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed-No Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child	50.1	31.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Households (1000's)	9	33	526	1584	309	565	251	385	195	338	294	526	1	7	1586	3448
(Percent)	0.6	1.0	33.1	46.1	19.5	16.4	15.8	11.2	12.3	9.8	18.6	15.3	0.1	0.2	31.5	86.4

* Less than 1,000

** Less than 0.1 percent

**Distribution of Households
All Households with Female Heads
50 States and District of Columbia**

Table 26

Age of Head	Size of Household							All Households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
1 - 14	7 (0.7)	3 (0.3)	1 (0.1)	0 (--)	0 (--)	*	0 (--)	0 (--)
15 - 20	33 (3.4)	110 (14.1)	38 (5.6)	10 (2.4)	1 (0.3)	*	0 (--)	0 (--)
21 - 25	44 (4.6)	221 (28.5)	165 (24.3)	65 (14.9)	18 (6.7)	7 (5.5)	1 (1.7)	1 (1.7)
26 - 30	29 (3.0)	106 (13.6)	192 (28.4)	105 (24.3)	73 (27.0)	20 (14.4)	14 (16.1)	6 (7.0)
31 - 35	22 (2.3)	56 (7.2)	94 (13.9)	99 (22.8)	64 (23.4)	39 (27.2)	25 (29.7)	21 (24.9)
36 - 40	17 (1.8)	40 (5.1)	59 (8.7)	51 (11.8)	50 (18.3)	35 (24.2)	17 (20.4)	21 (25.2)
41 - 45	31 (3.2)	47 (6.0)	47 (6.9)	36 (8.5)	29 (10.7)	21 (14.1)	13 (15.1)	20 (25.0)
46 - 50	50 (5.2)	50 (6.4)	31 (4.6)	35 (8.0)	20 (7.5)	12 (8.0)	4 (5.6)	8 (10.4)
51 - 55	70 (7.2)	44 (5.6)	20 (2.9)	13 (2.9)	8 (3.0)	3 (2.7)	6 (7.0)	2 (3.1)
56 - 60	90 (9.3)	35 (4.5)	15 (2.2)	12 (2.7)	2 (0.7)	3 (1.9)	2 (2.3)	*
61 - 65	143 (14.9)	22 (2.8)	4 (0.6)	4 (0.9)	2 (0.7)	*	*	*
66 - 70	121 (12.5)	15 (2.0)	5 (0.7)	2 (0.4)	*	1 (0.7)	*	1 (1.2)
OVER 70	304 (31.5)	29 (3.7)	5 (0.8)	3 (0.6)	3 (1.1)	1 (0.5)	1 (0.9)	*
UNKNOWN	5 (0.5)	1 (0.1)	*	0 (--)	1 (0.3)	0 (--)	0 (--)	0 (--)
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	966 (28.1)	779 (22.7)	676 (19.6)	435 (12.6)	271 (7.9)	145 (4.2)	84 (2.4)	82 (2.4)
ALL PERSONS	966 (9.8)	1,558 (15.3)	2,028 (20.6)	1,740 (17.7)	1,355 (13.8)	870 (8.8)	583 (6.0)	738 (7.5)

*Less than 1,000

**Distribution of Households
All Households with Male Heads
50 States and District of Columbia**

Table 27

Age of Head	Size of Household								All Households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
1 - 14	3 (0.7)	0 (--)	* (0.2)	* (0.4)	0 (--)	0 (--)	0 (--)	0 (--)	4 (0.3)
15 - 20	15 (3.5)	12 (4.2)	15 (8.3)	3 (1.3)	1 (0.9)	0 (--)	* (0.3)	* (0.5)	47 (3.0)
21 - 25	50 (11.4)	15 (5.2)	36 (20.2)	32 (14.2)	13 (8.2)	1 (1.1)	2 (2.4)	1 (1.2)	150 (9.5)
26 - 30	45 (10.5)	11 (3.7)	33 (18.5)	54 (23.9)	30 (18.7)	18 (14.8)	4 (4.9)	4 (4.7)	199 (12.6)
31 - 35	28 (6.5)	4 (1.3)	14 (8.1)	36 (15.9)	30 (18.6)	22 (18.8)	19 (23.3)	15 (15.8)	168 (10.6)
36 - 40	36 (8.4)	7 (2.5)	5 (2.6)	22 (9.8)	25 (15.6)	28 (23.8)	21 (24.9)	22 (23.0)	166 (10.5)
41 - 45	26 (6.1)	8 (2.9)	11 (6.2)	23 (10.1)	16 (10.0)	17 (14.0)	12 (14.9)	19 (19.5)	132 (8.3)
46 - 50	33 (7.7)	12 (4.3)	9 (5.0)	16 (7.2)	16 (10.1)	13 (11.1)	8 (9.4)	16 (16.6)	124 (7.8)
51 - 55	47 (11.2)	16 (5.3)	16 (8.8)	13 (5.7)	13 (8.0)	10 (8.6)	7 (8.7)	8 (8.5)	130 (8.2)
56 - 60	32 (7.5)	23 (7.7)	10 (5.5)	10 (4.4)	5 (3.4)	5 (3.9)	4 (5.1)	3 (3.6)	92 (5.8)
61 - 65	27 (6.3)	40 (13.7)	10 (5.5)	5 (2.3)	6 (3.6)	2 (1.7)	2 (2.9)	3 (2.7)	95 (6.0)
66 - 70	29 (6.8)	48 (16.6)	12 (6.8)	3 (1.1)	4 (2.4)	2 (1.6)	2 (1.9)	1 (1.4)	101 (6.4)
OVER 70	57 (13.4)	96 (32.6)	8 (4.2)	8 (3.6)	* (0.5)	1 (0.6)	1 (1.4)	2 (2.6)	174 (11.0)
UNKNOWN	1 (0.2)	* (0.1)	0 (--)	0 (--)	0 (--)	0 (--)	0 (--)	0 (--)	1 (0.1)
All Households	430 (27.1)	293 (18.5)	179 (11.3)	227 (14.3)	159 (10.0)	119 (7.5)	83 (5.2)	95 (6.0)	1,585 (100.00)
All Persons	430 (8.0)	586 (10.8)	537 (9.9)	908 (16.8)	795 (14.7)	714 (13.2)	581 (10.8)	855 (15.8)	5,406 (100.00)

*Less than 1,000

**Percentage Distribution by Certification Period and
Gross Monthly Income — All Households
50 States and District of Columbia**

Table 28

Gross Income	-- Certification Period -- (number of months) --						Indefinite	Unknown	Total
	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-12	13+	Column Percent & (Row Percent)			
None - (\$0)	17.3 (75.9)	2.1 (14.8)	0.4 (3.7)	0.1 (0.5)	--		0.1 (0.5)	7.9 (4.6)	2.8 (100.0)
.01 - 99.99	10.3 (39.6)	3.3 (20.1)	2.6 (20.4)	0.9 (5.6)	--		2.3 (13.8)	0.8 (0.4)	3.2 (100.0)
100 - 199.99	18.5 (9.2)	20.0 (15.8)	25.9 (26.8)	42.0 (33.5)	12.6 (0.3)		14.3 (11.2)	48.3 (3.2)	25.1 (100.0)
200 - 299.99	16.5 (7.5)	22.6 (16.2)	30.2 (28.5)	33.2 (24.1)	72.0 (1.3)		29.8 (21.3)	18.3 (1.1)	27.5 (100.0)
300 - 399.99	14.6 (9.6)	18.4 (19.4)	16.8 (23.1)	13.9 (14.8)	8.3 (0.2)		30.6 (32.1)	8.7 (0.8)	18.8 (100.0)
400 - 499.99	10.9 (13.1)	14.4 (27.5)	10.3 (25.8)	5.1 (9.8)	7.1 (0.3)		11.9 (22.6)	5.1 (0.8)	10.4 (100.0)
500 - 599.99	5.9 (12.8)	8.3 (28.5)	6.6 (29.7)	2.5 (8.7)	--		5.4 (18.2)	7.2 (2.1)	5.8 (100.0)
600 - 699.99	3.2 (12.5)	5.1 (32.5)	3.6 (29.7)	0.8 (5.4)	--		3.0 (18.6)	2.4 (1.3)	3.1 (100.0)
700 - 799.99	1.2 (9.5)	2.8 (34.6)	1.7 (27.2)	0.8 (9.3)	--		1.5 (18.2)	1.2 (1.3)	1.6 (100.0)
800 - 899.99	0.9 (11.9)	1.4 (30.3)	1.1 (31.7)	0.4 (7.9)	--		0.9 (18.2)	--	0.9 (100.0)
900 - 999.99	0.1 (2.4)	0.7 (38.8)	0.3 (25.9)	0.3 (19.6)	--		0.2 (13.3)	--	0.3 (100.0)
1000 - 1099.99	0.3 (17.5)	0.6 (58.2)	0.2 (26.2)	--	--		--	--	0.2 (100.0)
1100 - 1199.99	0.2 (41.2)	--	0.1 (45.8)	--	--		--	--	0.1 (100.0)
1200 & Up	0.1 (18.7)	0.2 (61.0)	--	--	--		--	--	0.1 (100.0)
TOTAL (Row Percent)	625 (12.4)	996 (10.8)	1,303 (25.9)	1,007 (20.0)	25 (0.5)	Households (Thousands)	990 (19.7)	83 (1.7)	5,029 (100.0)

1/ Unspecified, but known to be simultaneous with Public Assistance Recertification

**Distribution by Certification Period
Households Headed by Elderly Persons
50 States and District of Columbia**

Table 29

Certification Period (No. of Months)								
	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-12	13+	Indefinite 1/	Unknown	Total
Households (1000's)	27	95	215	460	3	6	16	822
Percent	(3.3)	(11.5)	(26.2)	(56.0)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(1.9)	(100.0)

1/ Unspecified, but known to be simultaneous with
PA recertification.

Percent Distribution of Households by Assets, Presence or Absence of Elderly and Household Size 1/ 50 States and District of Columbia

Table 30

Assets	Size of Household									
	1		2		3		4		Total	
	Number of Elderly	Number of Elderly	Number of Elderly	Number of Elderly	Number of Elderly	Number of Elderly	Number of Elderly	Number of Elderly	Number of Elderly	Number of Elderly
2/	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
None - (\$0)	61.5	49.1	58.7	62.2	62.3	62.2	56.8	51.6	56.5	59.3
.01 - 100	14.5	10.9	13.7	23.0	13.3	20.3	24.7	16.3	24.2	20.1
101 - 500	6.0	19.0	9.0	7.3	6.2	7.0	10.2	14.9	10.5	11.1
501 - 1000	1.8	8.3	3.3	2.0	6.9	3.3	2.4	8.0	2.7	4.0
1001 - 1500	1.4	7.7	2.8	1.3	2.3	1.6	1.7	3.9	1.8	2.2
1501 - 3000	0	0.6	0.1	0.4	5.0	1.7	0.3	0	0.3	0.2
3001 & over				0.1	0	0.1				*
Assets Missing	14.6	3.8	12.1	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.7	5.3	3.8	2.7
Assets Incomplete	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0	0.2	0.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL NO. HH (1,000)	572	167	739	235	84	319	231	15	246	650
	29.0	8.5	37.5	11.9	4.2	16.2	11.7	0.8	12.5	33.0
										18
										668
										284
										1972
										85.6
										14.4
										100.0

1/ Excludes households with AFDC or SSI Income (including Puerto Rico)

2/ Assets subject to regulatory limitation

* Less than 0.1%

**Purchase Requirement—Average Value and Average Percent
by Gross Monthly Income — All Households
50 States and District of Columbia**

Table 31 A

Monthly Household Gross Income		Size of Household							All Households
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+		
Average Purchase Requirement (\$) (Average Percent of Gross Monthly Income)									
None - (\$0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
.01 - 99.99	5 (7.0)	7 (9.7)	5 (7.9)	4 (7.1)	4 (7.0)	7 (10.6)	10 (15.9)	14 (19.2) (8.7)	
100 - 199.99	24 (14.5)	23 (14.5)	21 (14.1)	25 (16.1)	31 (19.1)	32 (19.8)	40 (22.0)	40 (25.0) (14.7)	
200 - 299.99	31 (13.4)	46 (18.3)	47 (18.7)	48 (19.0)	52 (19.9)	58 (23.0)	59 (23.6)	62 (24.8) (17.5)	
300 - 399.99	32 (9.6)	59 (17.7)	67 (19.8)	77 (21.8)	81 (22.5)	82 (23.2)	77 (22.1)	84 (23.7) (20.4)	
400 - 499.99	34 (7.9)	63 (14.2)	81 (18.2)	90 (20.4)	103 (23.3)	108 (23.9)	115 (24.8)	112 (25.1) (21.1)	
500 - 599.99	32 (6.0)	70 (12.9)	92 (16.9)	110 (20.4)	120 (22.3)	130 (23.9)	138 (25.2)	140 (25.3) (21.1)	
600 - 699.99	30 (4.5)	66 (10.4)	93 (14.2)	115 (17.7)	138 (21.4)	151 (23.4)	162 (24.0)	163 (25.1) (20.2)	
700 - 799.99	40 (5.6)	72 (9.7)	102 (13.5)	121 (16.4)	140 (18.7)	171 (23.0)	166 (22.4)	190 (25.3) (20.1)	
800 - 899.99	32 (3.9)	68 (7.9)	101 (12.0)	130 (15.7)	160 (19.1)	179 (21.1)	195 (23.1)	209 (24.6) (18.9)	
900 - 999.99	0	72 (7.2)	112 (12.1)	138 (14.9)	162 (17.3)	98 (10.5)	161 (17.3)	250 (26.4) (19.1)	
1000 - 1099.99	40 (3.8)	0	0	110 (10.5)	80 (8.0)	163 (16.1)	188 (18.5)	254 (24.1) (20.6)	
1100 - 1199.99	0	0	102 (8.8)	0	0	204 (18.5)	211 (18.4)	248 (21.2) (16.8)	
1200 & UP	0	0	0	142 (11.2)	168 (13.4)	169 (13.6)	226 (17.3)	255 (17.6) (16.3)	
AVERAGE	24 (13.6)	43 (16.5)	57 (18.3)	72 (19.9)	90 (21.9)	103 (23.2)	115 (23.7)	143 (24.6) (18.9)	
Total No. Household (1,000)	1,399 (27.9)	1,077 (21.4)	855 (17.0)	661 (13.1)	430 (8.6)	263 (5.2)	167 (3.3.)	177 (3.5) (100.0)	
Row %									

**Bonus — Average Value by Gross Monthly Income
All Households
50 States and District of Columbia**

Table 32

Monthly Household Gross Income	Size of Household										All Households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+			
	Average Bonus (\$)										
None - (\$0)	50	92	130	166	198	236	262	348		104	
.01 - 99.99	45	85	125	162	194	229	252	319		89	
100 - 199.99	26	69	109	141	167	204	222	274		53	
200 - 299.99	20	46	83	118	147	178	203	261		62	
300 - 399.99	18	33	63	89	117	154	185	253		79	
400 - 499.99	16	30	50	76	95	129	148	219		92	
500 - 599.99	18	22	39	57	78	106	124	191		87	
600 - 699.99	20	26	37	52	60	86	100	180		83	
700 - 799.99	10	20	28	48	58	65	101	150		83	
800 - 899.99	18	24	29	40	44	57	67	142		68	
900 - 999.99	0	20	18	28	44	138	100	124		76	
1000 - 1099.99	10	0	0	56	118	73	74	138		121	
1100 - 1199.99	0	0	28	0	0	32	104	202		97	
1200 & UP	0	0	0	24	30	67	36	111		85	
AVERAGE	26	49	73	94	109	134	148	196		71	
Total No. Household (1,000)	1,399 (27.9)	1,077 (21.4)	855 (17.0)	661 (13.1)	430 (8.6)	263 (5.2)	167 (3.3)	177 (3.5)		5,029 (100.0)	

**Average Gross Income — Average Value and Average Percent
by Gross Monthly Income — All Households
50 States and District of Columbia**

Table 33

Monthly Household Gross Income	Size of Household							All Households	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8+
	Average Gross Income (\$) Average Percent of Gross Monthly Income								
None - (\$0)	0 (4.7)	0 (2.4)	0 (1.9)	0 (2.5)	0 (1.7)	0 (2.1)	0 (1.9)	0 (1.1)	0 (2.8)
.01 - 99.99	71 (5.6)	72 (3.7)	63 (2.1)	56 (1.6)	57 (1.3)	66 (2.1)	63 (0.9)	73 (1.5)	69 (3.2)
100 - 199.99	166 (59.2)	159 (19.2)	149 (11.9)	155 (10.0)	162 (8.0)	162 (5.8)	182 (3.6)	160 (1.2)	163 (25.2)
200 - 299.99	231 (27.6)	252 (48.4)	251 (29.2)	253 (17.4)	261 (13.6)	252 (8.2)	250 (11.4)	250 (7.6)	246 (27.5)
300 - 399.99	335 (2.0)	334 (17.4)	337 (36.9)	353 (35.4)	360 (20.8)	353 (19.6)	349 (13.0)	355 (10.3)	344 (18.6)
400 - 499.99	430 (0.4)	443 (4.7)	445 (9.1)	442 (12.2)	442 (30.6)	452 (28.3)	464 (24.1)	447 (15.1)	446 (10.4)
500 - 599.99	534 (0.2)	543 (2.5)	545 (4.9)	539 (7.9)	538 (12.4)	545 (15.7)	548 (21.5)	553 (20.8)	544 (5.8)
600 - 699.99	663 (0.1)	637 (0.9)	655 (2.7)	651 (4.5)	645 (5.2)	646 (10.3)	653 (9.5)	650 (15.8)	649 (3.1)
700 - 799.99	709 (0.1)	742 (0.5)	755 (0.8)	740 (1.6)	747 (3.3)	745 (3.2)	741 (10.2)	752 (11.0)	746 (1.6)
800 - 899.99	829 (0.1)	861 (0.3)	842 (0.4)	827 (1.2)	840 (1.7)	847 (3.7)	844 (2.0)	849 (6.4)	843 (0.9)
900 - 999.99	-- (0.0)	995 *	925 *	925 (0.5)	938 (1.1)	930 (0.4)	929 (0.9)	946 (3.2)	937 (0.3)
1000 - 1099.99	1068 *	-- (0.0)	-- (0.0)	1043 (0.1)	1002 (0.2)	1010 (0.2)	1017 (0.2)	1056 (4.4)	1048 (0.2)
1100 - 1199.99	-- (0.0)	-- (0.0)	1156 (0.1)	-- (0.0)	-- (0.0)	1104 (0.2)	1150 (0.6)	1171 (0.3)	1149 (0.1)
1200 & Up	-- (0.0)	-- (0.0)	-- (0.0)	1263 (0.1)	1250 (0.1)	1241 (0.2)	1305 (0.2)	1452 (1.3)	1382 (0.1)
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	177	260	312	362	411	445	485	581	301
TOTAL NO. HH (1990's) (Col %)	1,399 (27.9)	1,077 (21.4)	855 (17.0)	661 (13.1)	430 (8.6)	323 (5.2)	167 (3.3)	177 (3.5)	5,323 (100.0)

Homeownership —
Age of Household Head

Table 34

	<u>30 & Under</u>	<u>31 - 64</u>	<u>65+</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Total</u>
Home Owned or Mortgaged	1.7%	6.5%	1.1%	0	9.3%
Do Not Own Home	31.0%	42.4%	14.6%	0.2%	88.2%
Unknown	0.6%	1.3%	0.6%	---	2.5%
TOTAL	33.3%	50.2%	16.3%	0.2%	100.0%

**Assets — Distribution by Value of Total Assets and Household
Gross Income as a Percent of Poverty
All Households**

Table 35

Value of Liquid Assets

Households by Percent of Poverty	(Column Percent)						Total
	\$0	1-100	101-500	501-1,000	1,001-1,500	1,501-3,000	
0 - 25%	4.7	6.4	7.5	3.8	3.6	0.0	5.0
26 - 50	12.5	9.0	3.8	6.3	4.7	0.0	11.3
51 - 75	29.8	22.5	18.9	22.9	14.1	8.8	27.8
76 - 100	37.5	35.4	37.9	45.7	49.7	49.1	37.6
101 - 125	10.2	13.8	16.5	14.3	17.8	30.0	11.2
126 - 150	2.9	7.3	8.0	3.3	7.6	5.8	3.9
151 - 175	1.2	3.0	3.6	3.8	1.9	0.0	1.6
176 - 200	0.7	1.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.9
Over 200	0.5	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6
TOTAL	77.7	13.3	5.7	2.0	1.0	0.2	100.0

Summary Statistics
All Households

Table 36

	50 States and District of Columbia	Puerto Rico	Entire Caseload
Average Number of Persons Per Household	3.0	3.9	3.1
Average Gross Income	\$301	\$206	\$293
Average Net Income	\$224	\$169	\$219
Average Total Deductions	\$80	\$38	\$76
Average Bonus	\$71	\$122	\$75
Female Headed Households	68%	52%	67%
Male Headed Households	32%	48%	33%
Household Head Work Status 1/ Full-time (Over 30 hours/week)	16%	28%	17%
Part-time (Under 30 hours/week)	4%	5%	4%
Non-working	80%	67%	79%
Household with 1 or more Elderly Persons	17%	25%	18%

1/ With rounding

**Average Household Size
by Region**

Table 37

	<u>Persons</u>
United States with Puerto Rico	3.1
United States without Puerto Rico	3.0
New England	3.2
Mid-Atlantic	2.8
Southeast	3.3
Midwest	3.0
Southwest	3.3
Great Plains	2.9
Western	2.9
Puerto Rico	3.9

Gross Monthly Income
by Region

Table 38

	<u>Average Amount</u>
United States with Puerto Rico	\$293
United States without Puerto Rico	301
New England	380
Mid-Atlantic	318
Southeast	270
Midwest	294
Southwest	258
Great Plains	292
Western	322
Puerto Rico	206

**Net Monthly Income
by Region**

Table 39

	<u>Average Amount</u>
United States with Puerto Rico	\$219
United States without Puerto Rico	224
New England	257
Mid-Atlantic	236
Southeast	199
Midwest	224
Southwest	207
Great Plains	226
Western	235
Puerto Rico	169

**Sex Distribution of Household Heads
by Region**

Table 40

	MALE	FEMALE	UNKNOWN
	-----	Percent	-----
United States with Puerto Rico	32.8	67.1	0.1
United States without Puerto Rico	31.5	68.4	0.1
New England	36.4	63.6	--
Mid-Atlantic	31.6	68.3	0.1
Southeast	37.3	62.7	--
Midwest	29.0	70.8	0.3
Southwest	36.4	63.6	--
Great Plains	29.6	70.3	0.1
Western	31.7	68.3	--
Puerto Rico	47.7	52.2	0.1

**Cash Income by Region
One or More Source of Income
by Region**

Table 41

INCOME SOURCE	New England		Mid-Atlantic		Southeast		Midwest		Southwest		Great Plains		Western		All w/o P.R.		Puerto Rico	
	% of HH	Avg. Amt.	% of HH	Avg. Amt.	% of HH	Avg. Amt.	% of HH	Avg. Amt.	% of HH	Avg. Amt.	% of HH	Avg. Amt.	% of HH	Avg. Amt.	% of HH	Avg. Amt.	% of HH	Avg. Amt.
Salaries	26.8	503	12.4	398	28.0	358	14.0	368	24.5	348	19.6	340	22.4	331	19.8	372	34.5	317
Boarder	3.2	76	2.9	72	2.8	64	1.3	60	2.1	65	1.7	61	1.0	67	2.2	67	2.9	82
Self Employment	1.6	236	0.3	175	2.9	127	0.9	169	1.7	131	2.1	145	1.4	135	1.4	145	11.5	123
Student	*	75	0.5	172	0.6	103	0.3	207	1.1	89	0.9	165	1.7	173	0.7	148	1.6	73
AFDC	45.1	289	47.7	312	25.4	121	54.1	280	28.1	144	41.3	218	54.9	295	43.0	261	0.4	41
GA	7.6	170	15.6	197	1.3	112	9.8	147	2.5	89	4.7	132	8.6	181	8.2	174	14.6	37
SSI	5.7	137	16.2	165	33.2	119	15.7	141	34.7	125	28.9	120	5.9	139	20.0	134	--	--
Social Security	13.3	232	16.4	199	35.3	181	15.0	196	31.5	175	71.1	181	10.9	203	21.1	189	30.4	146
VA	3.8	140	2.7	121	4.2	115	1.7	116	5.1	143	4.7	117	2.4	116	3.2	124	2.0	251
Pensions	1.0	202	0.6	194	1.2	100	1.6	121	2.1	159	1.7	171	0.9	201	1.2	147	1.8	194
Miscellaneous ^{1/}	13.6	301	8.0	220	13.5	136	7.0	203	10.6	127	12.3	186	12.5	181	10.4	184	15.5	126
Other	4.4	196	3.2	157	3.2	90	2.3	144	3.4	84	3.0	100	3.9	198	3.2	142	0.9	144

* Less than 0.1 percent
^{1/} (Includes child care, vendor payments, unemployment compensation, dividends, interest and gifts.)

Cash Income by Region
One and Only One Source of Income
by Region

Table 42

INCOME SOURCE	New England	Mid-Atlantic	Southeast	Midwest	Southwest	Great Plains	Western	All w/o P.R.	Puerto Rico									
	% of HH	Avg. Amt.	% of HH	Avg. Amt.	% of HH	Avg. Amt.	% of HH	Avg. Amt.	% of HH									
Salaries	14.2	595	5.7	506	14.8	418	5.0	486	14.3	406	5.5	455	9.4	398	9.4	452	25.6	338
Boarder	--	--	*	108	0.2	66	*	86	*	136	--	--	--	--	0.1	89	0.7	121
Self Employment	1.0	317	0.2	265	1.2	209	0.4	202	0.9	187	0.4	246	0.9	128	0.7	205	7.0	149
Student	*	121	0.2	254	0.1	210	0.1	264	0.2	130	*	194	0.7	208	0.2	208	--	--
AFDC	31.9	321	35.8	338	9.4	148	41.1	300	14.7	162	20.9	260	37.6	322	28.7	299	0.2	59
GA	6.0	193	13.0	210	0.3	134	8.2	153	1.1	113	2.1	153	5.6	201	6.3	199	9.0	42
SSI	1.9	203	8.4	212	9.6	181	8.1	180	10.4	188	8.5	182	2.3	192	7.5	191	--	--
Social Security	5.7	277	6.2	247	9.3	246	5.8	235	7.7	235	7.7	226	4.4	254	6.7	244	19.8	154
VA	1.0	243	0.6	156	0.7	160	0.3	167	0.9	200	0.9	222	0.6	207	0.6	185	0.9	390
Pensions	0.3	285	0.2	366	0.2	203	0.4	250	0.4	244	0.4	249	0.3	208	0.3	255	1.1	208
Miscellaneous ^{1/}	7.6	396	3.3	344	5.4	224	2.8	314	3.8	214	3.8	331	4.4	252	4.1	288	9.2	143
Other	1.9	252	0.9	264	0.7	189	0.8	215	0.8	147	0.4	315	1.4	366	0.9	255	0.2	176

* Less than 0.1 percent

^{1/} (Includes child care, vendor payments, unemployment compensation, dividends, interest and gifts.)

Work Status of Household Heads by Region

Table 43

WORK STATUS	New England Male Female	Mid-Atlantic Male Female	Southeast Male Female	Midwest Male Female	Southwest Male Female	Great Plains Male Female	Western Male Female	Total Male Female	Puerto Rico Male Female
WORKING					Percent				
FULL-TIME	33.3 11.2	18.6 6.9	55.4 22.4	12.9 8.8	39.1 17.0	21.8 14.9	18.3 10.3	24.4 11.9	44.3 14.2
PART-TIME	5.0 5.2	1.5 2.4	5.3 5.9	3.6 2.9	4.8 6.5	3.6 4.8	4.9 3.4	4.0 3.9	6.8 3.7
NON-WORKING	61.4 83.5	76.4 88.7	59.3 71.6	82.5 87.9	56.1 76.4	74.6 80.3	76.8 85.8	70.7 83.5	57.2 82.1
UNKNOWN	0.3 0.1	3.5 2.0	--- 0.1	1.0 0.4	--- 0.1	--- ---	--- ---	0.9 0.4	--- ---

Deductions Claimed
by Region

Table 44

TYPE OF DEDUCTIONS	New England	Mid-Atlantic	Southeast	Midwest	Southwest Great Plains		Western	Total	Puerto Rico
					Average Amount (\$) Distribution (%)				
MANDATORY DEDUCTIONS									
All Households Claiming	21	6	9	7	7	8	8	8	9
% HH's Claiming	92	63	45	60	44	49	61	57	33
	(23.3)	(9.4)	(20.9)	(11.6)	(16.0)	(15.7)	(13.5)	(14.6)	(27.9)
MEDICAL EXPENSE									
All Households Claiming	10	3	12	4	10	7	5	7	6
% HH's Claiming	47	41	41	44	40	41	46	42	32
	(22.6)	(8.1)	(30.2)	(9.5)	(26.0)	(17.8)	(9.9)	(16.3)	(18.5)
SHELTER									
All Households Claiming	79	68	40	54	25	44	66	54	10
% HH's Claiming	95	84	64	67	45	63	81	73	37
	(83.7)	(81.3)	(62.6)	(80.5)	(55.4)	(70.4)	(81.6)	(74.3)	(27.5)
ALL DEDUCTIONS									
All Households Claiming	127	84	74	72	53	69	92	80	38
Percent	144	99	92	84	70	85	106	95	63
	(88.4)	(85.6)	(80.6)	(86.1)	(75.2)	(82.1)	(86.6)	(83.7)	(60.6)

**Certification Period
by Region**

Table 45

Number of Months	New England	Mid- Atlantic	Southeast	Midwest	Southwest	Great Plains	Western	TOTAL
	PERCENT HOUSEHOLDS							
1 - 2	7.4	4.8	17.6	12.7	17.1	16.9	15.4	12.4
3 - 5	30.4	12.8	28.9	16.0	21.9	18.0	18.7	19.8
6 - 9	34.8	19.2	26.0	28.3	34.6	40.7	18.7	25.9
10 - 12	7.7	14.7	23.3	13.7	26.1	22.1	33.7	20.0
13+	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	---	0.5	2.6	0.5
Indefinite ^{1/}	17.4	47.5	4.0	23.2	0.1	1.2	10.2	19.7
Unknown	2.2	0.9	0.1	5.9	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{1/} Unspecific, but known to be simultaneous with Public Assistance recertification.

Racial Ethnic Data by Region

Table 46

[illegible]

**College Household Heads
by Region**

Table 47

<u>Region</u>	<u>Number</u> (Thousands)	<u>Percent</u>
New England	4	7.1
Mid-Atlantic	13	23.8
Southeast	3	6.1
Midwest	3	5.0
Southwest	5	8.0
Great Plains	6	7.1
Western	24	4.0
United States without Puerto Rico	56	100.0

Gross Income Comparison — 1975, 1976

Table 48

Monthly Household Gross Income	Size of Household												TOTAL													
	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8+			TOTAL	
	'75	'76	'75	'76	'75	'76	'75	'76	'75	'76	'75	'76	'75	'76	'75	'76	'75	'76	'75	'76	'75	'76	'75	'76	'75	'76
None - (\$0)	56	66	26	25	31	16	16	17	10	7	8	5	3	3	2	155	142	3.0	7.4							
.01 - 99.99	106	79	56	40	75	18	14	11	3	6	4	6	4	2	3	214	163	4.1	3.1							
100 - 199.99	864	829	232	307	119	102	86	66	43	34	20	15	5	6	8	1,377	1,261	26.4	25.5							
200 - 299.99	235	386	521	521	306	250	138	115	56	59	32	22	21	19	25	1,344	1,384	25.6	27.1							
300 - 399.99	24	28	174	188	256	315	254	234	137	89	63	52	31	22	26	18	966	945	18.5	19.1						
400 - 499.99	4	5	46	50	85	78	123	114	115	132	79	75	44	40	35	27	531	522	10.2	10.4						
500 - 599.99	*	2	24	27	40	42	50	52	58	53	49	41	37	36	37	295	291	5.7	5.8							
600 - 699.99	*	1	11	10	18	23	33	30	33	22	27	27	19	16	38	28	179	158	3.4	3.1						
700 - 799.99		*	1	5	8	6	14	11	12	14	13	8	13	17	19	19	80	82	1.5	1.6						
800 - 899.99		1	*	3	2	3	10	8	8	7	7	10	7	3	11	11	46	47	0.9	0.9						
900 - 999.99		*	*	*	*	*	1	3	6	5	2	1	2	2	7	6	17	17	0.3	0.3						
1000 - 1099.99		*	*	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	5	8	12	10	0.2	0.2						
1100 - 1199.99			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	*	1	1	3	*	6	3	0.1	0.1						
1200 & up							1	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	3	2	5	4	0.1	0.1						
All Households	1,291	1,399	1,091	1,077	891	855	742	661	481	430	308	263	191	167	221	177	5,217	5,029	100.0	100.0						

* Less than 1,000

** Less than 0.1 Percent

Net Income Comparison — 1975, 1976

Table 49

Monthly Household Net Income	Size of Household																TOTAL			
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8+					
	'75	'76	'75	'76	'75	'76	'75	'76	'75	'76	'75	'76	'75	'76	'75	'76	'75	'76	'75	'76
None - (\$0)	84	92	47	42	47	28	26	26	13	14	11	7	9	4	4	3	241	216	4.6	4.3
01 - 99.99	361	327	175	159	101	91	70	50	28	24	17	10	5	4	4	3	761	667	14.6	13.3
100 - 199.99	796	863	414	410	235	235	128	131	58	52	32	24	13	13	16	8	1,694	1,736	32.5	34.5
200 - 299.99	49	109	384	372	337	336	202	172	95	85	54	47	30	25	32	19	1,183	1,165	22.7	23.2
300 - 399.99	1	5	54	70	135	122	223	193	147	118	70	68	34	29	32	27	696	632	13.3	12.6
400 - 499.99		*	12	16	27	31	63	59	95	96	75	54	48	44	35	34	360	334	6.9	6.6
500 - 599.99		1	5	6	6	10	17	23	31	30	26	37	34	32	33	27	152	165	2.9	3.3
600 - 699.99		1	*	2	2	1	5	4	12	9	16	11	10	12	35	29	80	69	1.5	1.4
700 - 799.99					1	1	1	1	2	2	5	3	5	4	18	14	32	25	0.6	0.5
800 - 899.99		1	*	*		*	*	2			2	2	1	*	5	7	7	12	0.1	0.2
900 - 999.99		*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	4	5	5	0.1	0.1
1000 - 1099.99											*	*	*	*	1	2	2	3	**	**
1100 - 1199.99							1				*					*	*	*	**	**
1200 & UP													*	*	*	*	2		**	**
All Households	1,291	1,399	1,091	1,077	891	855	742	661	481	430	308	263	191	167	221	177	5,217	5,029	100.0	100.0

* Less than 1,000

** Less than 0.1 Percent

Work Status and Sex of Household Comparison — 1975, 1976

Table 50

Working	MALE			FEMALE			UNKNOWN			TOTAL		
	Households-- 1975 (Thousands)	Percent Change :	1976	Households-- 1975 (Thousands)	Percent Change :	1976	Households-- 1975 (Thousands)	Percent Change :	1976	Households-- 1975 (Thousands)	Percent Change :	1976
Full Time:	417,946	-25.0	312,592	379,767	-10.1	341,452	--	--	797,713	654,044	-18.0	
Part Time:	89,126	-43.2	50,668	136,663	-18.5	111,383	--	--	225,789	162,051	-28.2	
Non Working:	1,058,206	-14.5	904,622	2,321,969	+3.3	2,398,288	2,802	--	3,380,175	3,305,712	-2.2	
Unknown:	--	--	12,308	--	--	19,253	--	--	--	31,561	--	
TOTAL	1,565,278	-18.2	1,280,190	2,838,399	+1.1	2,870,376	2,802	--	4,403,677	4,153,368	-5.7	

Sex of Household Heads Comparison — 1975, 1976
50 States and District of Columbia

Table 51

	<u>Years</u>	
	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
	- - - - - Percent - - - - -	
Male	35.6	31.5
Female	64.4	68.4
Unknown	--	0.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

Purchase Requirement Comparison — 1975, 1976

Table 52

Monthly Household Gross Income	Size of Household																Total
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8+		
	'75	'76	'75	'76	'75	'76	'75	'76	'75	'76	'75	'76	'75	'76	'75	'76	
None - (\$0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
.01 - 99.99	5 (7.1)	5 (7.0)	7 (6.8)	7 (9.7)	6 (10.2)	5 (7.9)	3 (6.3)	4 (7.1)	4 (7.5)	4 (7.0)	9 (14.5)	9 (14.5)	7 (10.6)	4 (6.7)	10 (15.9)	4 (6.5)	14 (19.2)
100 - 149.99	23 (14.3)	24 (14.5)	25 (15.7)	23 (14.5)	21 (14.2)	21 (14.1)	24 (16.0)	25 (16.1)	28 (17.5)	31 (19.1)	32 (18.9)	32 (19.8)	32 (19.8)	25 (14.6)	40 (22.0)	35 (21.9)	40 (25.0)
200 - 299.99	29 (12.6)	31 (13.4)	47 (19.2)	46 (18.3)	50 (19.4)	47 (18.7)	49 (19.4)	48 (19.0)	52 (20.3)	52 (20.3)	51 (20.6)	53 (23.0)	53 (22.1)	53 (22.1)	59 (23.6)	60 (23.9)	62 (24.8)
300 - 399.99	30 (8.9)	32 (9.6)	57 (17.0)	59 (17.7)	69 (20.4)	67 (19.8)	78 (22.3)	77 (21.8)	85 (23.4)	81 (22.5)	79 (22.4)	82 (23.2)	82 (23.2)	82 (23.2)	77 (22.1)	85 (23.7)	84 (20.7)
400 - 499.99	28 (6.6)	34 (7.9)	59 (13.3)	63 (14.2)	81 (18.3)	81 (18.2)	91 (20.7)	90 (20.4)	102 (23.0)	103 (23.3)	107 (24.0)	108 (23.9)	108 (23.9)	115 (25.1)	115 (24.8)	112 (24.8)	94 (21.1)
500 - 599.99	31 (5.6)	32 (6.0)	66 (12.0)	70 (12.9)	89 (16.5)	92 (16.9)	103 (19.0)	110 (20.4)	119 (22.0)	120 (22.3)	125 (23.0)	130 (23.9)	130 (24.4)	132 (24.4)	138 (25.2)	144 (26.2)	113 (21.1)
600 - 699.99	8 (1.3)	30 (4.5)	67 (10.3)	66 (10.4)	92 (14.4)	93 (14.2)	119 (18.4)	115 (17.7)	135 (21.0)	138 (21.4)	145 (22.4)	151 (23.4)	156 (24.1)	162 (24.8)	162 (25.6)	165 (25.1)	133 (20.2)
700 - 799.99		40 (5.6)	63 (9.2)	72 (9.7)	95 (12.8)	102 (13.5)	122 (16.2)	121 (16.4)	144 (19.0)	140 (18.7)	166 (22.5)	171 (23.0)	175 (23.2)	175 (23.2)	166 (22.4)	192 (25.6)	154 (20.1)
800 - 899.99		32 (3.9)	88 (9.8)	68 (7.9)	101 (11.9)	101 (12.0)	129 (15.2)	130 (15.7)	146 (17.3)	160 (19.1)	188 (22.1)	179 (21.1)	179 (21.0)	178 (21.0)	195 (23.8)	202 (23.8)	159 (18.9)
900 - 999.99				72 (7.2)	110 (12.2)	112 (12.1)	125 (13.1)	138 (14.9)	162 (17.4)	162 (17.3)	162 (17.5)	98 (10.5)	193 (20.4)	224 (23.8)	250 (26.4)	186 (19.9)	179 (19.1)
1000 - 1099.99		40 (3.8)	70 (6.5)		110 (10.2)		127 (11.9)	110 (10.5)	162 (16.1)	80 (8.0)	179 (16.9)	163 (16.1)	202 (19.6)	246 (23.6)	254 (24.1)	193 (18.3)	216 (20.6)
1100 - 1199.99						102 (8.8)	138 (11.9)				131 (15.9)	204 (18.5)	227 (20.5)	211 (17.9)	211 (17.9)	206 (17.9)	193 (16.8)
1200 & UP							138 (8.3)	142 (11.2)		168 (13.4)	93 (5.1)	169 (13.6)	211 (16.1)	226 (17.3)	254 (18.3)	255 (17.6)	225 (16.3)
AVERAGE	22 (13.4)	24 (13.6)	43 (17.4)	43 (16.5)	55 (18.6)	57 (18.3)	71 (19.9)	72 (19.9)	89 (21.8)	90 (21.9)	98 (22.3)	103 (23.2)	111 (23.5)	111 (23.5)	115 (23.7)	133 (24.5)	143 (24.6)
Total No. Household (1,000)	1,291 (24.7)	1,399 (27.9)	1,092 (20.9)	1,077 (21.4)	891 (17.1)	855 (17.0)	742 (14.2)	661 (13.1)	481 (9.2)	430 (8.6)	308 (5.9)	263 (5.2)	191 (3.7)	221 (4.2)	167 (3.3)	177 (3.5)	5,029 (100.0)

Average Deduction by Type of Deduction Comparison — 1975-1976
All Households and Households Claiming Deductions
50 States and District of Columbia

Table 53

Type of Deduction	Average Over All Households		Average Among Households Claiming Deduction		Percent of Households Claiming Deduction	
	1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976
	-----\$-----	-----	-----\$-----	-----	-----%	-----
Work Allowance	5	5	24	24	22.4	19.8
Mandatory	10	8	56	57	17.8	14.6
Coupons For Boarder	1	1	54	56	1.7	0.9
Live-In Attendant	**	**	97	79	0.1	0.5
Monthly Allotment For Live-In Attendant	**	**	46	51	0.2	0.2
Medical Expense	8	7	41	42	18.8	16.3
Child Care	2	3	82	90	2.9	3.0
School Tuition and Mandatory Fees	1	1	74	65	1.6	1.6
Alimony	**	**	98	104	0.4	0.5
Casualty Losses	**	**	83	67	0.4	0.3
Shelter	49	54	68	73	72.1	74.3
TOTAL DEDUCTION	77	80	93	95	82.9	83.7

** Less than \$.50

Frequency of Income
All Households
50 States and District of Columbia

Table 55

	<u>Number</u> (Thousands)	<u>Percent</u>
Weekly	624	12.4
Every 2 weeks	218	4.3
Twice monthly	1,046	20.8
Monthly	2,895	57.7
Other	52	1.0
Unknown	52	1.0
Zero Income	<u>142</u>	<u>2.8</u>
TOTAL	5,029	100.0

Frequency of Purchase
All Households
50 States and District of Columbia

Table 56

	<u>Number</u> (Thousands)	<u>Percent</u>
Monthly	2,420	48.1
Semi-monthly	1,916	38.1
Quarterly	300	6.0
Variable ATP	343	6.8
Unknown	<u>50</u>	<u>1.0</u>
TOTAL	5,029	100.0

Participating Persons by Age and Selected Characteristics

Table 57

	0 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64	65+	Unknown	Total	Percent
Female Head of Household With Dependent Children	3,446	91,733	1,367,238	636,900	153,278	0	2,375	2,254,973	14.8%
Children Younger Than 21 in Female Headed Households	4,810,993	1,002,300	44,671	0	0	0	0	5,857,966	38.4%
Male Heads of Households With Dependent Children	1,258	12,283	318,491	246,009	79,552	0	0	657,595	4.3%
Children Younger Than 21 in Male Headed Households	1,687,888	368,351	35,147	0	0	0	0	2,091,386	13.7%
Persons Age 65 and Over	0	0	0	0	0	995,685	0	995,685	6.5%
Disabled (Under 65)	1,083	27,873	171,358	262,884	514,104	0	0	977,304	6.4%
All Other Household Members of Age or Disabled Household Heads	572,597	252,012	105,992	97,497	106,550	0	333	1,134,983	7.4%
All Other Participants	12,214	32,748	670,510	336,763	237,412	0	8,822	1,298,473	8.5%
TOTAL	7,089,482 (46.4%)	1,787,303 (11.7%)	2,713,409 (17.8%)	1,580,056 (10.3%)	1,090,897 (7.1%)	995,685 (6.5%)	11,532 (.1%)	15,268,368	100.0%

Appendix

A1

FORM FNS-237
(9-76)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

TRANSCRIPTION OF INCOME AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Office address

Street

City

Project Name

State

Food Stamp Case Number

PA ☐ or NPA ☐

Application Date

☐☐ 19 ☐☐
Month Day Year

(Must be the application upon which the household was certified eligible for Sept. 1976)

Number of days later that the application was certified eligible ☐☐ (May be 00)

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

	Age	Sex	Related to HH Head	Emp. Status	Striker	Work Reg.	Citizen Alien Status	Race	Student Status
HEAD 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Exclude Roomers/Boarders

Gross Income

	Dollars	Cents
1. Gross salaries, wages, training allowance		
2. Roomer and/or boarder payments		
3. Self employment income (includes farm income)		
4. Student loans, grants, scholarships (prorated monthly)		
5. AFDC grant		
6. GA grant		
7. SSI (including State Supplement)		
8. Social Security (Income)		
9. Veterans Administration Payments		
10. Railroad Retirement, other pensions		
11. Unemployment Compensation		
12. Cash gifts, prizes, awards		
13. Dividends, interest		
14. Vendor payment		
15. Medical reimbursement (Medicare, etc.)		
16. Alimony and/or child support		
17. Other income		
17b. Specify source of other income		
18. Total earned plus other incomes (line 1-17) (Leave Blank)		

Deductions

	Dollars	Cents
19. Work-allowance (not to exceed \$30.00)		
20. Mandatory deduction (taxes, Social Security, union dues)		
21. Live-in attendant for child or infirm		
22. Coupon allotment for live-in attendant		
23. Medical expense (if over \$10)		
24. School tuition and mandatory fees		
25. Alimony payments paid or child support		
26. Child care attendant salary (not live-in)		
27. Coupon allotment(s) for boarder(s)		
28. Casualty losses		

Shelter Cost

29. Total Shelter Costs (not deduction) [] []

30. Shelter Deduction (Leave blank) [] []

31. Net Food Stamp Income (Leave blank) [] []

Frequency of Primary (largest) Source of Income

W = Weekly

T = Twice Monthly

I - Intermittant or Other

E = Every 2 Weeks

M = Monthly

U = Unknown

Liquid and Personal Resources Complete A, B, or CA Liquid

Cash
Checking or Savings
Stocks and Bonds
Other
Total Food Stamp Countable

Net Value	
\$	c

Personal Property

Campers
Snowmobiles
Boats
Vehicles (Non-Exempt)
Other Personal
Unknown Personal

TOTAL LIQUID AND PERSONAL

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If data is partially complete, enter as much data as possible and enter "X" where unknown. Leave B and C below blank.

B Above is known to be all Zeros ☐ (Check if applicable)C Above Resources Data Missing ☐ (Check if applicable)

Total Net Income Producing Resources

\$	c

E1447

	Yes	No	Don't Know
Is household authorized Public Assistance Withholding (PAW)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the household contain 1 or more migrant, seasonal, or transitory workers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the household contain any active duty members of the Armed Forces?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the household contain any retired military personnel?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the household buying (mortgaging) a home in which it resides? (Include mobile homes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the household have an "authorized representative" for applying for benefits or purchase of coupons?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

What is the certification period length? (Answer A, B, or C)

- A ☐ Number of months
- B ☐ Unspecified, but known to be simultaneous with PA certification.
- C ☐ Unknown

What is the authorized frequency of purchase? ☐

1 = Monthly 2 = Semi-monthly 4 = Quarter-monthly

9 = State issues variable purchase ATP cards to all households and there is no indication to the files as to variable purchase request. ATP cards may or may not be issued more than once per month.

If you are unable to answer any question, enter an X in the applicable answer space, enter an X here, and describe the problem below:

☐

OIC's initials
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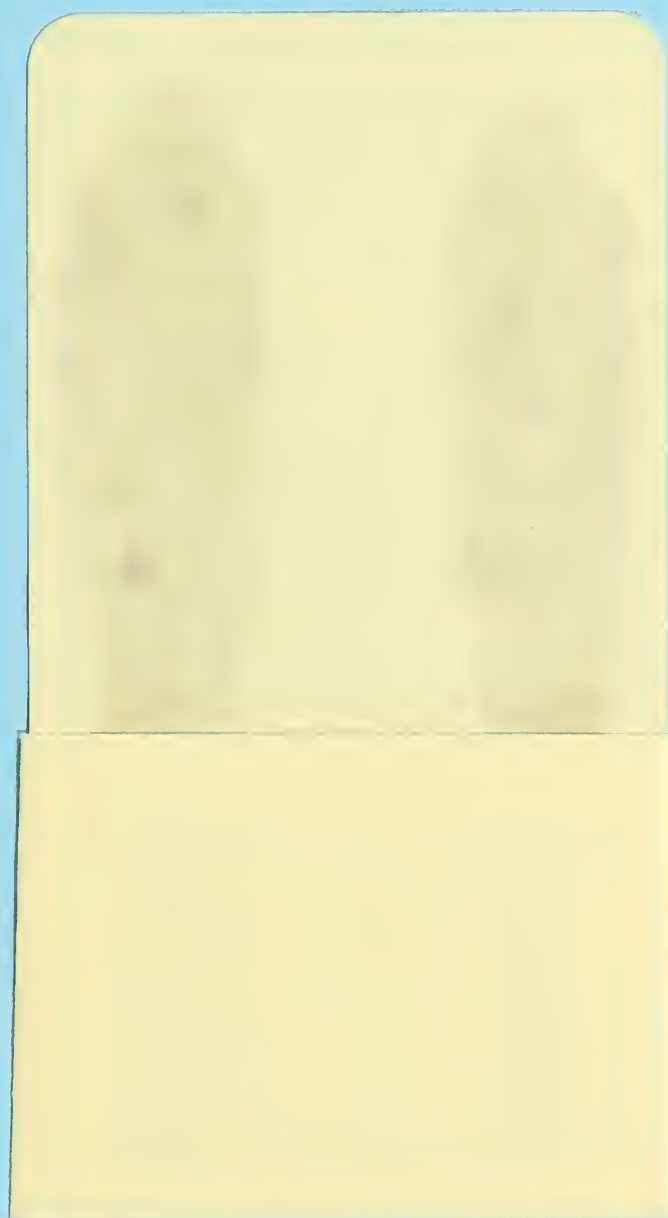
Date

Visual Edit
(Regional Office)





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